New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1792. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

Mayor Wood Arrested and Held a Prisoner.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

THE CITY UNDER THE SHERIFF'S GUARD.

Warrants for the Arrest of the Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Street Commissioner and Others.

FERNANDO WOOD RESISTS THE OFFICERS OF LAW

R. H. Conover Ejected Forcibly, and Commissioner Devlin Appointed Street Commissioner.

Desperate Fight Between the Old and New Police.

SEVERAL FATALLY WOUNDED.

Proclamation from the Mayor while a Prisoner.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY

The Recorder's Office the State Head-Quarters, and a Coroner Doing Sheriff's Duty.

Yesterday was a day of more excitement than New-York has suffered before for many years. It was thought that yesterday would be a busy day when its proceedings were announced in the papers of yesterday morning. The unfinished business of Monday at the Street Commissioner's office, the Police quarrel giving full signs of the early approaching collision, the turnout of the Seventh Regiment on its way to embark for Boston, and, most of all, the preparations for the arrival of General Wm. Walker, the chief of filibusters, in the evening, any one of these was exciting enough for one day, but coming all together as they did, confusion was expected. But the reality surpassed all previous calculations, and no such a day as has just been experienced in the annals of the city since the Astor Riots. The scene of the greatest excitement was at the City Hall.

As it was expected that Mr. Conover would again attempt to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock Officer Mackenzie, under the authority of the Sheriff, placed his men in the Street Commissioner's room. Behind protected about behind the railing, where were seated Mr. Turner, Capt. Bennett, of the Municipal Police Police, and one of the Deputy Sheriffs.

The Police were drawn up in a semi-circle, beginning from each side of the door and extending round the room. Officer Mackenzie told the men who guarded the gate that should Mr. Conover attempt to enter they were politely to bid him, but if he tried to force a passage they must put him out.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. Conover appeared entirely unattended, passing through the double line of Police which blocked the stairs and hall, he entered the street office, where he was met by his friends, who congratulated him on the course he had pursued in the morning. Mr. Conover proceeded to the inner room and attempted to pass the gate, but the officers refused to let him enter. He then requested Captain Bennett to admit him, but the Captain answered:

"You cannot come in, Sir. I trust you do not consider these personal matters in any way. It is a disagreeable duty, but I have strict orders not to permit you to pass the gate, and I must enforce them."

Mr. Conover—I have nothing to do with personalities; but I am the Street Commissioner, and this is my office. I have under the authority of the highest power of the State, and I will show you the commission under which I act.

Mr. Conover then produced his appointment, bearing Governor Myer's signature and the seal of the State.

Mr. Bennett—You need not produce it.

Mr. Conover, (holding it up)—I demand admittance to and possession of this office. You deny both, and I have offer to show you the authority under which I act.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. Conover, it is not my province to read any of those documents; I do not wish to look at your papers; I have orders which I must execute.

Mr. Conover—By what authority do you refuse me?

Mr. Bennett—As a Deputy Sheriff and Captain of Police.

Mr. Conover—The "Captain of Police" I care nothing about. Are you deputized by the Sheriff?

Mr. Bennett—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Conover then addressed himself to Mr. Turner, who was seated behind the railing, apparently a good deal excited.

Mr. Turner said he, "I wish to speak with you in private."

Turner, (shaking his head)—No, Sir.

Mr. Conover—Only a moment, Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner—No, Sir, I will not hear it; I will not speak with you.

Mr. Conover—You refuse to hear me?

Mr. Turner—Yes, the time has gone by.

Mr. Conover then turned to the gate, and reaching over the arms of the officers, attempted to open it. Officer Mackenzie, taking him by the collar, said: "You cannot go in, Sir." Have, men!" and the semi-circle immediately closed around Mr. Conover, commanding approaching him.

"But I must go in," said Mr. Conover.

"You shall not go in, Sir!"

"I must—I will go in."

Mr. Conover then renewed his attempt to enter, when he was again seized by the collar by Officer Mackenzie and another Policeman, when a brief struggle ensued. Other officers seized him by the legs, and he was carried to the door and released.

Turning to Mackenzie, he said: "You have resisted me. By what authority do you act?"

Mr. Mackenzie—I act as Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. Conover—Gentlemen, I have the law upon my side; I proceed upon authority above yours; you have resisted me, and in so doing have resisted the laws of the State. I have proceeded in a strictly legal manner thus far, and shall take only legal steps.

Mr. Conover then went to the outer room of the office, and took possession of a desk behind the railing, seating himself between the two Clerks, Messrs. Stewart and Freeman. These gentlemen were sworn under Mr. Taylor, and recognizing Mr. Conover's commission as valid, accepted a reappointment at his hands.

A builder, who was present, required an extension of time, for the removal of some sand, and he applied to Mr. Conover for it. One of the clerks made out the paper, which Mr. C. signed, and it was delivered to the builder.

All matters remained for about twenty minutes, the crowd increasing, but conducting themselves quietly. At the expiration of this time, however, Capt. Bennett received a message from Mayor Wood, directing Mr. Conover's immediate expulsion from the office.

"Sergeant Lewis," said Capt. B., "you must eject Mr. Conover from this office. Do it peaceably if you can, but should force become necessary, you can have 500 men at your disposal."

Officer Lewis stepped up to Mr. Conover and stated his orders.

Mr. Conover—I shall not go.

Capt. Bennett advanced and said: "Mr. Conover, this is a very painful duty to me. I have nothing against you personally, but I must insist on your leaving this room."

Mr. Conover replied that he intended to stay unless he should be forcibly ejected. Whereupon Capt. Bennett took him by the collar.

Mr. Conover requested one moment to show the authority under which he acted, and again exhibited the Governor's commission, but the Captain said he had seen it already, but could not recognize it, and, releasing his grasp on Mr. Conover's collar, dragged him to the door. The police force gathered round them and shoved Mr. C. towards the door. He made no attempt at resistance, simply refusing to walk. A few of the police made insulting remarks to Mr. C. as he passed them, but they were promptly reprimanded by their officers. In the hall Mr. C. was released, and his friends recommended him to institute legal proceedings.

By this time several thousands had collected about the Hall of Records, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. Police squads, in full force, marched and counter-marched about the Park, and the general expectation was that a bloody collision between Mayor Wood's party and the Metropolitan Police was at hand.

Mr. Conover, with a body guard of friends, passed through the crowd, and took a passage in Chambers-street, where he proceeded to the office of Mr. Fields. Meantime Mr. Turner remained in the Street Commissioner's office, and said he was ready for business, but he did not like the kind that had been transacted this morning.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE CLOSED.

About 11 o'clock, however, the excitement was too much for him, so he requested the Mayor to order the police to close the office, which the police set about doing. The heavy iron shutters were closed and bolted, the doors locked, and the office sheriffed.

While this was going on, Sheriff Tiers made a speech to the crowd, defining the position of the Sheriff in the premises, and protesting against the Mayor's movement of closing the office, as the force under the Sheriff's orders was fully competent to protect the public property and preserve the peace.

From this time up to three o'clock affairs remained comparatively quiet. Knots of politicians and citizens gathered about the Park and the neighboring restaurants to express their opinions on the state of the City affairs generally, but particularly on the events of Monday and yesterday morning.

In the interim Mr. Conover went over to the Superior Court room, where the following took place:

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. James Hoffman.

Yesterday, upon the complaint and affidavit of Daniel D. Conover, Judge Hoffman granted mandate of arrest against Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner, and John W. Bennett. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and the order made returnable on the 20th inst. The following is a copy of the summons and complaint:

SUPERIOR COURT, ON THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner and John W. Bennett.*—Summons for relief.

To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.
FIELD & SLUYTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner, and John W. Bennett.

Daniel D. Conover, plaintiff, complains and alleges:

First, That on the 15th day of June, 1857, the plaintiff, being Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, while peaceably seated in his office in the Hall of Records of the said City, was violently assaulted by the defendant, Bennett, assisted by other persons unknown to deponent, who acted under his directions, who made an unprovoked attack upon deponent, seizing him by the collar and the arm, bruising and otherwise injuring his head and neck, and violently ejected him from his office.

Second, That as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendant, Bennett, and the persons so assisting him, acted under the advice and direction of the other defendants, Willet, Wood and Turner, who procured the said assault to be committed, and aided and abetted therein.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and County of New-York: Daniel D. Conover, the above-named plaintiff, being sworn, saith that the foregoing complaint is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn, June 16, before me,
SAMUEL S. ACKERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF DANIEL CONOVER.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner and —— Bennett.*

City and County of New-York: Daniel D. Conover, the above-named plaintiff, being sworn saith, that he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, having been appointed such by the Governor of this State upon the decease of Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner; that his apartments consist of four rooms in the Hall of Records in said City, and that the defendant, James C. Willet, is the Sheriff of the said City and County.

That on the 15th day of June, 1857, while deponent was peacefully seated in said apartments, the defendant Willet entered the same.

That at that time several men were stationed in front of one of the rooms before mentioned communicating with the room in which deponent was sitting, and on deponent's attempting to enter said room, they refused to permit him to do so, alleging that they had been deputized to act as deputy Sheriffs by the said Willet, said were directed by him to prevent deponent from entering said room; that said Willet informed deponent that they had been so deputized, and received from him such orders; that said Willet in deponent's presence directed said men to prevent deponent's entrance into said room, and that he subsequently sent other deputies to remain in deponent's office, as deponent believes, to embarrass and annoy him in the prosecution of his duties as Street Commissioner, and deponent further saith that subsequently and on the same day the deputies so placed in deponent's office by said Willet ordered deponent to leave his said office, and that thereupon defendant, Bennett, ordered and assisted by several other men unknown to deponent, who acted under his directions, seized deponent forcibly by the collar and by his arm, and on deponent's attempting to defend himself struggled violently with him, hurting his arm and neck, and otherwise bruising and injuring him, and forcibly ejected him from said apartments.

That as deponent has been informed by the person so assaulting him, and verily believes, all the persons committing said assault acted by the direction of the defendant Wood, who ordered said assault to be made upon the deponent, while in the peaceable prosecution of his duty.

And deponent further saith that during the said assault the aforesaid deputies of the defendant Willet and the said Charles Turner, stood by and encouraged, and aided, and abetted the defendant Bennett in his said attack, and as deponent is informed and believes, the said deputies were directed by the defendant Willet to lend their aid and countenance thereto; that the said Bennett during the day frequently went back and forth from deponent's office to the office of the defendant Wood.

Deponent further saith that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure said assaults to be committed upon him.

And this deponent further saith that, on this 16th day of June, 1857, this deponent took his place in his said office, when the said Bennett, who is acting as a policeman under the order of the said Wood, appeared and ordered this deponent to leave, whereupon this deponent demanded his authority, and the said Bennett answered that he was acting by the express orders of the said Wood to turn this deponent out. He and the men under his command thereupon forcibly removed this deponent from the said room.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn June 16, 1857, before me,
SAMUEL S. ACKERS, Com. of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, Charles Turner, James C. Willet and John W. Bennett.*—Order to arrest and hold to bail.

To THE CORONERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: It appearing to me, by affidavit, that a sufficient cause of action exists under section 179 of the Code, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendants in this action, and hold each of them to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and to return this order to Field & Sluyter, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on the 18th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. (Signed) MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

NICHOLAS HILL'S OPINION.

In filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Taylor, it is said that the Governor acted upon an opinion given by Nicholas Hill. It is as follows:

"I have examined the question whether the existing vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, in the City of New-York, may be supplied by an exercise of the appointing power vested in the Governor, and have arrived at the following result:

1. No power over this vacancy is given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen by the 19th or any other section of the amended charter. Even the power of *appointment* given by that section was not to take effect in respect to *this office*, until the expiration of the term of the deceased incumbent. (Sec. 21.) The case, moreover, in which the power to fill vacancies was intended to the Mayor and Aldermen are expressly designated, and their right to fill them in cases not designated, is thus excluded by implication. (Sec. 24.)

2. I know of no special enactment or other law authorizing the filling of this vacancy, except the statute passed Feb. 8, 1849, (Laws of 1849, Chap. 21) and it seems to me that the case comes fairly within the provisions given to the Governor. (Signed) NICHOLAS HILL."

CAPT. WALLING'S ATTEMPT TO ARREST MAYOR WOOD.

An order of arrest against Mayor Wood for resisting to riot, was also issued by Recorder Smith, and placed in the hands of Capt. Walling, of the Metropolitan force. The Captain immediately proceeded to the Mayor's office. He entered without opposition, and walking up to the Mayor, put his hand on his Honor's shoulder, saying, "I arrest you, Sir!"

The Mayor looked at him with apparent astonishment, and then turning to his persecutor, said "Now, put that down and"

The policeman obeyed orders; seized Capt. Walling and ejected him forcibly from the room. Capt. W. then returned to the Recorder's office, and said that he had been unable to accomplish the arrest of Mayor Wood. The Recorder thereupon issued the following warrant of arrest:

To any constable or policeman of the City of New-York:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recorder in and for the said City, by George W. Walling, charging that he was resisted by Fernando Wood in the execution of criminal process duly directed to the said Walling, at the City of New-York: These are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, and each and every of you, forthwith to arrest the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, at my office, No. 39 Chambers-street, in the said City, to answer the said charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of June, 1857. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Recorder also wrote a requisition upon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the immediate additional men. This requisition was responded to, and one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, marched to the scene. This swelled the Metropolitan force to about two hundred, who were all drawn up opposite the Recorder's Office in Chambers-street.

CORONER PERRY'S ATTEMPT TO ARREST THE MAYOR.

Meanwhile Coroner PERRY was found by a messenger in the street, and told that he was wanted by the Court on business. Without dreaming its nature he instantly obeyed the order, and appeared before the Judge, to whom the Judge intrusted his warrant to arrest the parties named above. The Coroner was called on for this Sheriff duty because the Sheriff was a party, and the statutes provide that in such a case the Coroner shall be called on.) Coroner PERRY proceeded to the Mayor's office with a warrant for his arrest on this civil suit. The Coroner stated the business with which he was charged to the officers who were guarding the Mayor's quarters, but they refused him admittance. He then returned to the Recorder's office, and made the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick W. Perry, of the said City and County, doth depose and say, that he is one of the Coroners of the said City and County, duly elected and sworn, residing in the said City and County and executing the duties of the said office of Coroner; that as such and on the 16th day of June, 1857, in the said city, a warrant of arrest, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was delivered and received by this deponent for execution *according to law; that he went with the said warrant to the City Hall in the said city for the purpose of* arresting the defendant Fernando Wood thereunder, and by virtue of the said warrant; that he went to the outer door of the said office of the Mayor, the said Fernando Wood, in the said City Hall, and was at first denied admittance; but on being informed that he was such Coroner, and had business with the Mayor, was admitted within the said office up to the railing within the same, where he was met by some twenty or more of the Municipal Policemen, who denied him admission to the inner room, where, it was said, and where deponent believes and has no doubt the said Wood then was; that this deponent declared to them his business, and told them that he was such Coroner, and had such process or warrant of arrest; that thereupon a messenger went into the inner office and informed said Wood of deponent's business, that deponent does not know his name, but that he also was a Municipal Policeman; that he returned almost instantly, and then a Mr. Ackerman, formerly, and now claiming to be Captain of Police, who was then present, and who, as I believe, came out of the said private office of the said Wood, came to deponent and told him that it was the Mayor's orders that he should be turned out of the room; that he then immediately seized this deponent, and after a little resistance on his part, led and forced this deponent out of the room, and he was, therefore, wholly unable then to execute the said warrant of arrest, by reason of the resistance then and there given by the said Wood and the said Ackerman to such service by this deponent. F. W. PERRY.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

CORONER PERRY'S SECOND ATTEMPT.

At the Recorder's office Mr. PERRY found D. D. FIELD, Esq., whose, and the Recorder's, advice he sought. Mr. FIELD opened the Revised Statutes to Article VII., page 687, Sec. 101, part 3, and read the section concerning the duties of Sheriffs, as follows:

"When a Sheriff, or other public officer authorized to execute any process delivered to him, shall find or have reason to apprehend that resistance will be made to the execution of such process, he shall be authorized to command every male inhabitant of the County, or as many as he shall think proper, and with such arms as he shall direct any Military Company or Companies in said County, duly organized, to assist him in overcoming such resistance and, if necessary, to seize, arrest and confine the resisters and their aiders and abettors, to be dealt with according to law."

To said Mr. FIELD: "I advise you at once to make a requisition upon the military; take a sufficient and overpowering force of armed men, and serve your warrant."

The RECORDER—I advise—but it is only my advice, remember; I have no authority in the matter, for the warrant is not returnable to me—I advise you to take a force, say, of 50 policemen, and with them go to the Mayor and serve the warrant, if you can. Take men whom you can rely upon. Don't peril your lives, but, until they are in danger, yield nothing.

Coroner PERRY—Gentlemen, I am not lacking in courage, nor am I foolhardy; I am willing to go alone, with 50 men, or with 500, as you may advise me intelligently. But I want to know that I am right first. The Mayor's Office is surrounded by the most desperate characters in the City. Let me know: Am I to serve the warrant, at all hazards? I am prepared to try, but 50 men of the best spirit—the most determined courage—will not be sufficient to enable me to do it.

"Tell them who you are, and your errand," advised the Recorder. "Assure any who oppose that they do so at the peril of imprisonment for twelve months—even if they use no violence. It will be less likely to provoke the passion of the mob than if you take a larger force.

Besides these, there were several of the old Police injured,—but not any of them seriously. Among the number was:

12. J. N. PURDY of the Sixteenth Ward—hurt in the side.

PURDY and CRAWFORD had their wounds dressed at Mr. MAXWELL'S office by Surgeon-General HASBROUCK and Dr. GILLIGEN.

13. A man named DE COURSEVE, keeper of a barroom in Chambers-street, got mixed in the fight and received some severe wounds about the head.

The wounded of the Metropolitan force taken to the office of Recorder SMITH were attended to by Dr. JONES, Dr. HARRELD, and others, and were afterward removed, some to the New-York Hospital and some to their homes.

"I am ready," said Coroner PERRY, rising: "and here are your men," said Captain SEMMES, of the Ninth Ward (new) Police: "Fifty men of the Department are at the door." "Can I rely upon them?" asked the Coroner. "They will not run, Sir—they will do their duty"—and they went out—the Captain taking the lead, the Coroner following, and the force two by two in order. The crowd gave three cheers as they started, and followed them. A minute after Chambers-street was unusually still. Most of the throng in front of the Recorder's office had pressed up toward towards the rear of the City Hall. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled with lookers-on, but in the anxiety to see how the men bore themselves there was no cheering, but a marked stillness—almost breathless waiting for the result.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER ON THE NEVAL POLICE.

At 2 o'clock the Park was thronged. The City Hall was filled with Mayor Wood's Police, fully equipped, who had been summoned from all the Districts. Nearly all the Captains were present. The gates in front of the main entrance of the Hall were closed fast. The archway beneath was planted with a reserve. The Sixth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Ward men protected the western entrance leading to the Chief's office. The eastern and middle entrances were guarded by men from several Wards. At the upper back entrance stood Captain RANKIN Wilson of the Eighteenth Ward with a large force of his District. Flanked by Captain JOYCE of the Twentieth Ward and many men from the upper Wards.

Half an hour later there was a terrific commotion. The crowd ran wildly towards Chambers-street, shouting: "Here they come; police, police, the men of ——ty." The Irish troops were now commencing from the vicinity of the Gates of prisoners building or New City Hall, were speedily on the Metropolitan Police. They had each upon their hats a ribbon, with a sentence with the words, "Metropolitan Police." They were warmly greeted by the throng, who hooted and hallooed and cheered for "Fernando Wood." Lieut. Jaques, L. Sayanus, of the Ninth Ward, who had command, led the advancing force. They marched steadily on, and silently only responding the cheers hooted to the men outside of the Park. Under the command of Lieut. Jaques, after a successful halt, proceeded to search the steps. The old Police under Captain WILSON resisted. A great many Metropolitans were pulled from their Records and other Wards rushed to the attack. Lieutenant WILSON of the Police Wilson was in the front of the melee, with his colored pistol in hand. Clubs were drawn and freely used. Many of the "regulars" drew from beneath their coats large sticks and various other weapons and gave battle in the fight charged upon the Metropolitan men, who fought with fresh determination. Blows on both sides were failed to the ground, and blood spirted high from the wounds of the combatants. At length, overwhelmed by the superior numbers of their opponents, the Metropolitan force gave way, (for a moment, but it was only for a moment. They again formed and again essayed to mount the steps and take the entrance by storm, and for a time it seemed as though they would succeed. The scene was a terrible one; blows upon naked heads fell thick and fast, and men rolled helplessness down the steps, to be heaped upon and beaten till life seemed extinct. Still the small Metropolitan force pressed on, firmly, against the overwhelming odds, until attacked in the rear by a large number of outsiders, they were forced to split and retreat. The Metropolitan men were attacked separately by Wood's men in uniform and without, knocked to the ground and kicked about the head again and again, amidst terrible execrations and oaths in broken English, for "FERNANDO WOOD," and "our side" and loud cries of "Down with the Black Republicans!" At length all the retired men were gathered up by their companions and carried away—some to the office of the Recorder, and some to the office of Mr. MAXWELL, beneath the Hall. Loud shouts were then repeated by the maddened crowd, who pursued and beat any and all whom they suspected of being a Metropolitan officer.

Lieut. SAYANUS, who escaped uninjured, marched his men, *supporting their wounded ones or carrying them in their arms*, back to Chambers-street, in front of the Recorder's office.

Those many men were not killed outright is wonderful. The clubs used in the fight were the heaviest "ash clubs," and all the blows given by them were upon the head.

It was almost impossible to ascertain with accuracy THE NUMBER OF THE WOUNDED.

It is certain, however, that about twenty suffered more or less,—three of them fatally it is feared. We append the names of the injured so far as learned:

The following named of the Fifth Ward were injured:

1. Samuel S. Baker—shockingly mutilated about the head; fatal result feared.
2. Thos. Bell—seriously.
3. E. F. Smith—terribly; not expected to survive.
4. James Greer—slightly.
5. Peter Bodine—several scalp wounds.
6. Wm. Van Tassell—severely cut about the head.
7. Henry H. Green—slightly.
8. John Glavin—severely.
9. J. W. McKay, Third Ward—slightly.
10. ——, Third Ward—slightly.
11. —— Swanzie, Third Ward—slightly.
12. —— Benedict, Third Ward—badly.
13. —— Kelly, Third Ward—slightly.
14. Miles Burlison, Ninth Ward—badly.
15. Daniel Allertson—very badly; not expected to live.
16. Lyman Crawford, Seventeenth Ward—very badly; wounds not considered fatal.

All the above are members of the Metropolitan force.

AT THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

It was scarcely fifteen minutes after the 50 men, under Capt. SEMMES, left the Recorder's Office before they were back again at the door. During the absence a messenger was discharged to find Major-General SANDFORD. Brigadier-General HALL had been requested, in the event of the messenger's ill success in finding Gen. SANDFORD, to furnish advice in the contingency. Gen. HALL ordered the National Guards, who at the moment were marching down Broadway to embark for Boston, to halt and await orders. Gen. SANDFORD, meanwhile, had been found and made his appearance at the Recorder's Office. The Recorder explained succinctly the state of affairs—an excited mob—an immense gathering of wild, reckless men were surrounding the City Hall—and some 500 men bearing the emblems of the old Police Department were on guard, preventing the service of two warrants, one of a civil and one of a criminal nature, upon FERNANDO WOOD. Coroner PERRY had gone out with 50 policemen to repeat the effort;—there was little hope that he would succeed. The warrants must be served—to have it done would require a force of several hundred men. He did not feel justified in exposing even that number unarmed to the fury of the mob. He appealed to the General, did not the public peace require that a regiment should be brought to the field, whose simple presence would, without a doubt, prevent bloodshed, and effect the ends of justice? At this moment a Metropolitan Policeman came rushing in with news from the fight in the Park. "Well," said the Recorder, "what reception have you met?" "We are cut all to pieces," was the answer; "our men have been knocked down, trampled upon, and some of them killed, we fear."

Captain SEMMES was the next man in. "We are all cut to pieces," said he; "it was folly for us to attempt it. They rushed upon us from above, and bore us down by superior weight. A dozen of our best fellows are horribly cut." One asked if the men were true. "Not one of them flinched," said he. Turning to the door, "Fetch in those wounded men," said he, and one after another, six, with terrible gashes on their heads, were borne in by their companions. "Good God!" said one, "General SANDFORD, what more do you want?"

"Don't be excited," said the General; "let us hear the story from the Coroner."

Coroner PERRY proceeded to rehearse it calmly, as we have given it above.

"That is enough," said the General. The following paper was immediately served upon him:

CORONER PERRY TO MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD.

SIR: Having been resisted in the execution of a civil process issued to me out of Superior Court of this City, commanding me to arrest FERNANDO WOOD, I hereby require from you ten military companies, armed and equipped, to assist me in overcoming such resistance, and, if necessary, to seize, arrest and confine the resisters and their aiders and abettors, to be dealt with according to law.

Yours, F. W. PERRY,
Coroner City and County of New-York.

The General left, and in five minutes more, about 4 o'clock, the National Guards (7th Regiment) were drawn up in front of the City Hall.

We have already stated that Mr. CONOVER went directly from the Street Commissioner's office when he had been forcibly ejected. From that place he directed to Sheriff WILLET the following:

STREET COMMISSIONER CONOVER TO SHERIFF WILLET.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLET, ESQ., *Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:*

SIR: Having received from the Governor the appointment of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, I beg to inquire of you by what authority you have interfered and do now interfere with my possession of the rooms pertaining to my office.

Yours, &c., D. D. CONOVER.

The following reply was received in a few moments afterwards:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Monday, June 16, 1857.

SIR: I have just received your note inquiring by what authority I interfere with you in relation to your holding possession of the rooms appertaining to the business of the Street Commissioner. I have not interfered in said matter, nor do I intend to. It is not my province to decide upon it. Street Commissioner. My duty is simply to protect the property I hold, under and by virtue of an execution, and to preserve the peace on for on premises. I hope the honorable Board of City and County of New-York

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of City and County of New-York.

Commissioner CONOVER then addressed the following note to the Board of Police Commissioners:

N. Y. Police Commissioners, Dear Sir: I have been duly appointed to fill the office of Street Commissioner by the Governor, in the room of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, deceased. Upon the faith of my appointment, and having taken the oath of office, I proceeded to the office of the Street Commissioner, in the Hall of Records, in said City, and there was informed by Mr. JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, that he had been deputized to act as Deputy Sheriff by the said WILLET, and were directed by him to prevent deponent from entering said room; that the said WILLET informed deponent that they had been so deputized and that they had received from him such orders; that said WILLET, in deponent's presence, directed said men to prevent deponent's entrance into said room; that he subsequently sent other deputies to remain in deponent's office, as deponent believes, to embarrass and annoy him in the prosecution of his duties as Street Commissioner.

Deponent further said that subsequently and on the same day the deputies so placed in deponent's office by said WILLET ordered deponent to leave his said office, and that thereupon defendant, BENNETT, ordered and assisted by several other men unknown to deponent, who acted under his directions, seized deponent forcibly by the collar and by his arm, and on deponent's attempting to defend himself struggled violently with him, hurting his arm and neck, and otherwise bruising and injuring him, and forcibly ejected him from said apartments.

That as deponent has been informed by the person so assaulting him, and verily believes, all the persons committing said assault acted by the direction of the defendant WILLET, who ordered said assault to be made upon the deponent, while in the peaceable prosecution of his duty.

And deponent further saith that during the said assault the aforesaid deputies of the defendant WILLET and the said CHARLES TURNER, stood by and encouraged, and aided, and abetted the defendant BENNETT in his said attack, and as deponent is informed and believes, the said deputies were directed by the defendant WILLET to lend their aid and countenance thereto; that the said BENNETT during the day frequently went back and forth from deponent's office to the office of the said WOOD, and,

Deponent further saith that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure said assaults to be committed upon him.

And this deponent further saith that, on this 16th day of June, 1857, this deponent took his place in his said office, when the said BENNETT, who is acting as a policeman under the order of the said WOOD, appeared and ordered this deponent to leave, whereupon this deponent demanded his authority, and the said BENNETT answered that he was acting by the express orders of the said WOOD to turn this deponent out. He and the men under his command thereupon forcibly removed this deponent from the said room.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn June 16, 1857, before me,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

We have already related the unsuccessful attempt of Capt. WALLING to arrest the Mayor on the process founded upon the above, whereupon the following requisitions were made:

RECORDER SMITH TO SHERIFF WILLET.

JAMES C. WILLET, Esq., *Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:*

SIR: Coroner PERRY has been forcibly resisted in the execution of a warrant against FERNANDO WOOD and others, issued by me. The law must be enforced. I call upon you for a sufficient force to enable the officers to execute the process.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

Served at 2 P. M.

RECORDER SMITH TO THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby make a requisition on your Board for fifty men, to aid in the execution of a criminal process against FERNANDO WOOD and others.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

THE SHERIFF DISCHARGES HIS SPECIAL DEPUTIES AND TURNS ON HIS OWN DEPUTIES.

The Sheriff came to his office yesterday at 9 A. M., the usual hour. He immediately proceeded to the Hall of Records and notified Capt. BENNETT and some 20 other Deputies whom he had appointed on the preceding day, to keep guard at the Street Commissioner's office, that their services as Deputies were no longer required. He told Capt. BENNETT that the action which he had taken on the evening previous in aiding to eject Mr. CONOVER from the Street Commissioner's office was in violation of his orders.

Capt. BENNETT—I acted then in accordance with instructions received from his Honor Mayor WOOD.

THE SHERIFF—That is no special matter now. I shall require your services no further. Nor those associated with you as Special Deputies. My own regular force of Deputies will answer every purpose.

Capt. BENNETT—I shall continue to act, though not as your Special Deputy.

The Sheriff at once took warrants from the Special Deputies, which were handed over without hesitation or comment. Having done this, he gave instructions to six of his regular Deputies to protect the property in the office of the Street Commissioner. Leaving these men in charge, he returned to his own office. Intelligence came to him that the crowd surrounding the Street Commissioner's office were generally of the opinion that he was sustaining Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Commissioner, and that in thus sustaining he was acting in concert with Mayor WOOD. With a view to give a clear exposition to the public of the position he held, he caused the following notice to be placed on the door of the Street Commissioner's office:

THE SHERIFF DEFINES HIS POSITION.

"Notice.—Having been informed that sundry persons acting under special deputations for preserving the peace and protecting the property levied upon by me, at the office of the Street Commissioner, have exceeded their authority, I have been advised, and concluded so, and I hereby do, revoke such special deputations.

I have nothing to do with the contest for the office; my duties are merely to preserve property and to keep the peace.

I have placed my own regular deputies in charge of the property, and I request all good citizens to respect their authority. JAMES C. WILLETT,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York."

When the notice was being put up, there was a general desire to know its character. So great was the jam, in order to get a sight at the document, that some of the Municipal Police on guard had to raise their clubs to keep the crowd back. One individual at length read it aloud. Most of the auditors expressed their approbation. An old gentleman, but with considerable youthful blood still running in his veins, cried out, "I knew the Sheriff was all right. Mayor WOOD can't come the suction over him."

About the time the above scene was being transacted at the Hall of Records, the Sheriff received a message at his own office from Mayor WOOD, asking that he appoint 15 new special deputies to assist in keeping guard at the Street Commissioner's office.

The Sheriff refused to grant the application, stating

MARKET REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—Wednesday, June 17.

COURT OF APPEALS—Nos. 206 to 220.
COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1 to 17.
Part II.—Nos. 1 to 16.
SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1 to 20.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 1 to 20.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Nos. 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857.

[illegible] Mayor, considering how nearly [illegible] were directly interested in the result of this than that occasion, it is doubtful whether, in a term of years there has been in the City a [illegible] another day as yesterday. It grew out of the [illegible] to ejection again of the lately appointed (by Gov. King) Street Commissioner from his [illegible]. Mr. CONOVER obtained, upon his affidavit, from Judge HOFFMAN, warrants for the arrest of the Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Street Commissioner and others. At the Sheriff was a party Coroner Perry was required to serve these warrants. He attempting to arrest the MAYOR he was [illegible] with 50 (new) policemen to enforce it. These were met by the Mayor's Police as they [illegible] the City Hall steps, and by an immense [illegible] Friends, and a terrible fight ensued, [illegible] in the fatal wounding of several persons. Repairing to the Recorder's office, and taking [illegible] with them, Mayor General SAND[illegible] issued to the requisition of October Panic, and ordered the National Guard to [illegible] that the warrants were passing down [illegible] to be now in. The gathering to [illegible] and the excitement great. It is probable that he will be arrested soon, at the instance of Commodore VANDERBILT. His arrival at Philadelphia was not followed by any public demonstration.

The Cunard steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. [illegible] days later news from Europe. Parliament had resumed but after the Whitsuntide vacation, but it is stated that there was nothing of special interest. The politico-religious tumults in Spain, and other foreign cities had subsided, and no renewal of the disturbances, previously reported to have occurred there, was apprehended. The U. S. steam-frigate Niagara had gone to Portsmouth, there to undergo the necessary alterations for the reception at Liverpool of the portion of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. From Madrid we learn that the relations with the Mexican Envoy have been [illegible]. There are still hopes of peace, but it appears there are grounds to apprehend that a rupture of relations cannot be prevented, even by the strong mediation of France and England.

By way of Havana we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Another conspiracy against President COMONFORT and his ministers had been discovered in the City of Mexico. The conspirators' designs, it is supposed, by the Spanish Government, were agents and supporters of the ex-Dictator SANTA ANNA. Their plan (to get possession of the Government and murder the President) was happily discovered and frustrated, and the ringleaders were promptly punished. The returns indicate that Gen. COMONFORT is reelected President by an overwhelming majority. Great defensive preparations were going on at Vera Cruz in anticipation of the threatened Spanish invasion.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Utah, to examine into the condition of the State Treasury, in consequence of the discovery of a heavy defalcation by a former Treasurer, consists of WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Jr., of Cincinnati, and the Auditor of the State. The *Deseret News* exposes a state of affairs at Columbus truly startling; for if the statements of our cotemporary be correct, the politics of the State are under the control o men who do not scruple to use the public monies in business, in speculation, and even in gambling.

The Massachusetts American State Convention met at Boston yesterday, and about three hundred delegates were present. The Springfield Platform was reaffirmed, and that of the National Convention, held at Louisville recently, was rejected. Hon. N. P. BANKS was nominated on the first ballot for Governor, having received 219 votes out of 229 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN H. CLIFFORD for Attorney-General.

The Albany Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday to hear applications for a license under the new Liquor law, stating that they construed its provisions to limit the time for granting licenses to [illegible] after the law went into effect. Notice was given to the Board yesterday that a mandamus would be obtained to compel them to entertain applications.

The sixth Annual meeting of the State Temperance Society took place at Albany yesterday, and was attended by about fifty delegates. The financial report shows the society to be in debt about $2,500, which the President, Mr. DELAVAN, in his address at the opening address, said he would pay himself, if the Society did not. The report of the Business Committee embraced a reference to the Excise law, which occasioned a lengthy debate, and the presentation of a series of resolutions on the subject by HORACE GREELEY. The resolutions will be found reported under the head of Albany Matters.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Bible Society and Boston Bible Society took place at Boston yesterday. The meeting of ministers and delegates will be held this morning, and the anniversary sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. Dr. [illegible]. The receipts for the year embracing ninety-five lodges of Masons alone. The telegraph informs us of the same series of events New-York Ex- companies to take part in the proceedings.

The examination in the matter of the Burdell estate was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. Several witnesses were introduced to prove that the most amicable relations existed between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, among whom were Rev. Mr. BARCUMB, of Saratoga Springs, Mr. SANXAY, Dr. B.'s counsel. The evidence as to the state of feeling between the parties was somewhat contradictory. Young Mr. FREEZER testified that he heard Dr. B. say that Mrs. C. had a dressmaker that would swear to anything, and he hoped his hands would be withered before he ever married Mrs. C. or any old woman with children. He heard him say also that he would set fire to the house, for the sake of getting her out, if she staid there after the first day of May. She was a bad woman, and would do anything. A very important point in the testimony was that in the evidence of Dr. WARE, who swore that he saw Dr. B. with two ladies on the evening of the 28th of October, about 8 o'clock. He fixed the date by having received a letter from G. W. SNOW that morning, and being at the time on his return from Mr. SNOW's residence. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. TILDEN, in which it appeared that the witness had been in the habit of calling at Mr. SNOW's for three months before and ever since that time, at the same hour of the evening, and no particular reason was given why he should remember that day more than any other.

Civic Rebellion.

Eight years ago the military of this City were called out to aid the police in suppressing a mob of ruffians in Astor Place, who had attempted to prevent an actor from making his appearance on the boards of the theatre in that locality. We had a Mayor then who put himself at the head of the Police, to preserve the peace of the City, and it was at his order that the fatal orders to fire on the mob was given, by which several lives were lost. Since that time there has been found no occasion to call upon the military until yesterday, when their aid was again invoked, to assist the civil authorities in arresting the Chief Magistrate of this City, who had, himself, forcibly resisted the officers of the law in the execution of their duty. If New-York could be further disgraced by having such a man in the office of its Chief Magistrate as FERNANDO WOOD, the disgrace was inflicted yesterday. While part of our citizens were assembling to give an ovation to an unsuccessful filibuster, the Mayor of the City was forcibly resisting the service of a civil process, issued by one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Recorder and Coroner were compelled to call upon the Sheriff and the military to aid them in serving processes upon him for violently resisting the authority of the Governor of the State.

After a serious collision between the two police forces, and a desecration of the City Hall by the ruffianly conduct of the Mayor's men in resisting the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, a truce was effected by the intervention of the military, and the peace was preserved for awhile. The Mayor remains in the custody of the Sheriff until this morning, when, it is understood, another attempt will be made, and no doubt with success, to arrest him for resisting the officers of the law, and bring him before the Recorder.

The whole of these processes and disgraceful transactions, have grown out of the appointment of Mr. CONOVER as the successor of Mr. TAYLOR, the late Street Commissioner, by the Governor. Whether the Governor has the right to make the appointment or not, is not for the Mayor to decide; and, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, he has no other duty than to see that the laws are obeyed. But instead of compelling others to obey the laws, he has himself set the officers of the law at defiance,—the City has been made the scene of the most outrageous and disgraceful disorders, which have not only been countenanced, but instigated by the Mayor himself.

Nearly the whole of yesterday the Park was filled by a noisy and disorderly mob, the business of two or three of our Courts was suspended, the Sheriff's office was in a state of siege, a large number of the policemen were drawn away from their regular beats, the pastions of the vilest part of the populace were excited by the demoralizing spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of the City setting the law at defiance, and putting himself at the head of a turbulent force to oppose and defeat the execution of a process issued by one of our highest Courts. There cannot, of course, be the slightest doubt as to how these outrages will terminate. The law must be respected. The call upon the military will be promptly responded to, and the rebellious opposition of the Mayor will be put down without difficulty. There is not a man in the City, who has any regard for his own safety, or any desire for the preservation of our institutions, who would hesitate to assist in opposing such revolutionary and demoralizing conduct as that of our Mayor yesterday.

Mayor WOOD has issued a good many proclamations to the people since he has been in the office; but the one issued by him this morning in reference to the occurrences of yesterday exceeds in its monstrous impudence everything that has before proceeded from him. His calling upon the citizens to "remain calm," in the midst of a civic rebellion at which he is himself at the head, is the very sublime of assurance. Let opinions be as divided as they may in respect to the authority of the Governor, or the propriety of his conduct in appointing a Street Commissioner, there cannot, among men pretending to respectability, be any difference of opinion as to the conduct of the Mayor yesterday. There has been an impression that the Sheriff was on the side of the Mayor and the Deputy Street Commissioner in resisting the appointment by the Governor, but there seems to have been some misapprehension on this point. The Sheriff, we understand, has no disposition to interfere to prevent Mr. CONOVER from entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

GAMUT OF THE TRIBUNE.—The feelings of our amiable neighbor, the *Tribune*, have been grievously lacerated, it seems, in consequence of a Custom-House advertisement having found its way accidentally into our columns. We can well understand the motives of the Collector in sending his advertisements where they will be likely to have the most readers, but we shall be under the necessity of excluding them hereafter, as we take all the pains they would occupy in our power with much more profitable matter. We would very cheerfully transfer all such favors, if we had the power, to our esteemed cotemporary, who has been rendered so very unhappy by this unappreciated addition to our advertising columns.

The "Walker Reception."

General WILLIAM WALKER did arrive in this City at just about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, as it had been previously made known to an expectant community that he would, in all probability, do. How many more ex-citizens of the United States, put by their own acts out of the pale of the law and of civil life, did at the same time honor the streets of this unhappy metropolis with their presence, we cannot possibly undertake to say. A carefully taken census of the individuals who remained in the Park after the collision between the Municipal and the Metropolitan authorities had come to an end for the moment, might throw more light than we can just now command upon this question. In the present semi-paralytic condition of the public Police, it is not perhaps advisable that we should push these inquiries too far.

Enough, that the ejected Lieutenant of President RIVAS, of Nicaragua, was visible last evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, of course in an "open barouche," drawn by horses whose color it was impossible for us, in the uncertainty of the twilight, to descry—that he came to the City Hall, got out of his vehicle and made "an address," abruptly terminated by a sudden and severe shower of rain which dispersed his audience, and thereafter departed again, and so, as old PEPYS in his "Diary" hath it—and "so to bed." Thanks to the outrageous proceedings of the afternoon, a large number of people were assembled in the Park, who, having nothing particular to do, and being in a state of mind more or less prepared for any adventitious excitement, welcomed the runaway hero with an appropriate confusion of cheers, jokes, squibs and laughter. Partly as a consequence of this unlooked-for accession to their numbers, and partly, too, as a consequence of the judicious action of the illustrious "Committee of Reception," who advised the intending beneficiary to enter New-York at an hour when most of the respectable inhabitants are reposing themselves, after the toils of the day, and most of the disreputable population are emancipating themselves for the amusements of the evening, "General" WALKER enjoyed the opportunity of making himself inaudible to about one-half as many of the "people" of New-York as were assembled in the Park to witness the passage of the funeral *cortège* of the lamented WILLIAM POOLE. That the citizens of the metropolis are not to be held responsible for any part of this vague and jovial "Reception," we need hardly say. If "General" WALKER labors under the delusion that he or his proceedings have been in any way indorsed by the inhabitants of New-York, we recommend him to test the reality of that indorsement by an appeal for "material aid."

We have conceded so much space in our columns as we thought due to a report of a considerable assemblage in one of the principal public places of the City. We should have given as much prominence to a public reception of General Tom Thumb, or to the dying speech and confession of a distinguished murderer, for it is the office of a metropolitan journal to chronicle the follies and the frailties not less carefully than the accidents and the catastrophes of the day. But we think it due not less to the good fame of our City (already sufficiently compromised by domestic difficulties of a grave and serious kind), than to the reputation of the country, that we should express the sentiments of mingled disgust and contempt with which the most decent and intelligent citizens of New-York, of all classes and of all parties, regard the filibuster farce performed last night after the tragedy of the Police war in the Park. Foreigners, who do not and cannot understand that a "public meeting" in an American city means something or nothing, according to the names of the parties prominent in its proceedings—ought to be informed that we really can hear the explosion of "one hundred guns at the foot of Pier No. 1," and the discharge of two or three incoherent and inaudible speeches from the steps of the City Hall, without thereby compromising "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," in a plan for the conquest of the Isthmus of Panama and the Society Islands, or for the immediate annexation to the State of New-York of the Republic of Costa Rica and the East Indian possessions of her Britannic Majesty.

War with the Mormons.

Nothing is more clear than that a man may be a Mormon without being an Idiot or a poltroon. Odious as are the practices, and absurd as are the doctrines of the followers of JOE SMITH, there is nothing in the odium of their practices, or in the absurdity of their doctrines absolutely incompatible with the possession by these deluded mortals of so much sense as is requisite to make them very troublesome and dangerous antagonists.

Even three thousand Mormon soldiers, regularly disciplined and respectably commanded—a Territory populous with credulous Mormons, and sufficiently stocked with the necessaries of life—an unfavorable climate, and a region of uncivilized prairie to be traversed by the assailing army—what are we to infer of the probable results of an attack upon the aforesaid Mormons by a body of 2,500 United States troops? In commenting some time since upon the signs of a vigorous policy with regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his usurpations, which had been already put forth by the President, we took occasion to call the attention of the Administration to the question of the adequacy of such a force as has been detailed for service in Utah to the duties required of them. We then thought it extremely desirable that the first armed demonstration made by our Government in vindication of its insulted authority should be of so peremptory a nature as to make resistance ridiculously impossible. It is now reported, on the faith of the Charleston *Courier*, that General HOPKINS, of Florida, a "famous Indian fighter," has been appointed to the Governorship of Utah. A "famous Indian fighter," if he accepts the appointment, will probably try to foster his old fame into new life by fresh fighting, and if in his first attempt he should be defeated, it is clear that we shall have a long and tedious conflict upon our hands. This view, which we have taken from the beginning, is supported, as we are glad to see, by journals which, like the St. Louis *Republican*, enjoy the opportunity of studying the Mormon Question from the vantage ground of proximity to that rebellious people. And the St. Louis *Republican* avows its belief that if the Mormons "make such resistance as they are capable of making, 2,500 men is not a sufficient force to quell them, and the expedition will prove a failure."

The neighborhood of the City Hall yesterday bore melancholy testimony to the danger of attempting forcible measures without a sufficient force to insure their success. And we do most earnestly hope, that in dealing with BRIGHAM YOUNG, Mr. BUCHANAN will not commit the error into which Mr. Coroner PERRY fell in his dealing with Mayor WOOD. When a blow must be struck, it should be struck emphatically, and once for all.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR GENERAL WALKER.—General WALKER has arrived among us at a very opportune moment for the exercise of his peculiar talents, if he should still be disposed to seize upon any province or city that happens to be in a state of anarchy from the reckless conduct of conflicting factions. Thanks to Mayor WOOD, the City of New-York is now very much in the condition of Nicaragua when WALKER made his descent upon that distracted country, and made himself its dictator. Who knows but that the disappointed Filibuster, taking a hint from the conduct of the Mayor and his remarkable proclamation, may make up his mind to assume the supreme command of the City.

A SLIGHT COLLISION.—This is the gentle term which the *Journal of Commerce* applies to the series of gross outrages which have been perpetrated by the Mayor and Deputy Street Commissioner, in their resistance to the law of the State, and the commands of the Governor. The *Journal's* idea of gentleness is something like that of Nick Bottom's. It must be a very remarkable outrage indeed, on the part of Mayor WOOD, which the *Journal* would regard as anything but gentle. It will probably call the broken heads of the Metropolitan Police who were assaulted by order of the Mayor while attempting to serve a process upon him, a mild rebuke.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall st. and 104 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Walker's Letter to the President—The Utah Governorship—The Overland California Mail Contract.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Gen. WALKER's letter to the President will appear to-morrow.

Gov. F. F. THOMAS has declined the offer of the Governorship of Utah, and it has been offered to two others.

The Postmaster-General will decide upon the bid for the Overland California Mail contract this week.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Ex-Governor PHILIP FRANK THOMAS to-day formally declined the Governorship of Utah, the office, according to the statement of his friends, not being sufficiently remunerative. It is untrue that Major HOPKINS, of Florida, was offered it. The probability is that Col. CUMMINGS will be appointed, as no other person is ever mentioned in that connection.

Notwithstanding the pressure relative to the California overland mail, it may be positively asserted that no foreshadowing of the route to be selected has been authorized to be published in any quarter. Nothing definite has yet been done, the subject requiring the most thorough investigation in view of its great national importance, and which it is believed has already been the subject of Cabinet deliberation. An early decision may be expected.

General WALKER has written a long letter to the President, which, to-day, he placed in his hands. His (WALKER's) statements will, doubtless, cause a full investigation by the Government, of the conduct of Captain DAVIS. A letter has been received from Ex-Secretary DOBBIN, to the effect that he does not recollect having used the name of WALKER in his official dispatches to Captain DAVIS, nor instructed him in reference to the war in Nicaragua, and that the object of sending a vessel to San Juan del Sur was for the protection of Americans in that quarter.

GENELLIS, the public printer, was seriously bruised this afternoon. He was standing by his carriage, when the horse took fright, and throwing him down, the wheels passed over his body.

Albany Matters.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS AND THE LICENSE LAW—THE MAYORALTY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met to-day. Applications for licenses were made, which the Board refused to entertain, stating that they construed the law to limit the time for granting licenses to ten days. Notice was given that a mandamus would be obtained to compel them to entertain the applications. This will test the point as to whether the limit of ten days is discretionary with the Commissioners, or binding upon them.

Mayor FERRY publishes a letter declining to resign the office of Mayor, but expressing a willingness to act any day which Dr. QUACKENBOSS, the contestant, may agree upon, for a final trial of the claim before Judge GOULD.

The State Temperance Society.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING AT ALBANY—DEBATE ON THE EXCISE LAW, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

The State Temperance Society held a semi-annual meeting at the Assembly Chamber to-day. About fifty were present, among whom were HORACE GREELEY, Senators RUMSEY, PATTERSON and BRADFORD, and Rev. Dr. MAYER. The proceedings opened with a prayer from Rev. Mr. DEMMINGTON, of Buffalo. E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., President of the Society, delivered an address. In it he alludes to the passage of the Excise bill with regret; declares that it has bound down the people to liquor taxation for one year at least; states that no true temperance man can favor the licensing and sanctioning of crime; advises no action by the Temperance Society, as such, in relation to the law, leaving it to each temperance man to pursue the course he deems best in regard to that law; reviews the whole history of adulteration from 1833 to the present time, showing that all liquors consumed in this country are more or less adulterated and pointing out their poisonous qualities; recommends and urges the entire disconnection of the Society from all party politics, and a standing upon its own merits as a party, rather than be forced into any other organization. He concluded by stating that the debt of the Society is $3,000, which he says he will pay if the Society does not.

After the address, Professor MCCOY, Secretary of the Society, moved to take a ballot for President. He introduced the motion by stating that Mr. DELAVAN's frequent propositions to withdraw from that position had created a desire at least to go through the form of an election. Many had come here with the intention of voting for a President. It would be for the benefit of the Society should the President consent to this course, for if he opposed it, it might give rise to unpleasant and harmful discussion.

Mr. JOHN N. WILLIS denounced the motion as indecent both in time and time, and moved the adoption of the President's address, which was carried.

Professor MCCOY renewed his motion.

Rev. Dr. MAYER moved as a substitute, that the Society, losing with pleasure the consent of Mr. DELAVAN to continue in the office of President of the Society, declines to accept his resignation.

That substitute was declared adopted by [illegible]

Mr. DELAVAN declined a choice, when all but [illegible] and one other present voted in favor of the substitute of Dr. MAYER.

The [illegible] report was accepted, and [illegible] the adoption of the Report of the Executive Committee was postponed.

The Business Committee was appointed: Dr. MAYER, Rev. W. DEMMINGTON, Messrs. GREELEY, E. W. [illegible], Rev. E. F. DAY, E. J. WARING, Jr., and Gen. [illegible].

Several of the delegates then delivered addresses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After speeches from various delegates, the Business Committee reported a series of resolutions which are, in substance, as follows:

The first denounces the ridiculous result of the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the sanction of the State, in every city, town and village, and declares that no restriction can atone for it.

The second quotes Judge BRADFORD's declaration approvingly, that the new Excise law differs in no material respect from the old, and declares that two hundred years experience shows the tremendous evils of the principle of excise.

The third places the responsibility of the execution of the law upon the executive officers of State.

The fourth expresses the conviction that the people will not be lulled into false security, nor be satisfied until prohibition is secured.

The fifth recommends all the friends of Temperance to organize prohibition bands, and to raise funds for the support of lecturers, &c., so as to secure nominations of Senators and Assemblymen.

The sixth calls for the aid of the pulpit and the press in the cause of prohibition.

The seventh refers to the triumphs of Hon. NEAL DOW, and offers a welcome to all temperance speakers from abroad.

The eighth declares the prohibitionary principles to have been a perfect success wherever fairly tried.

The remaining resolutions return thanks to the President and other officers; express regret and sympathy at the death of CHARLES BARCLAY, Vice-President of the Society; approves the efforts of PETER STRACHAN, of Scotland, among the youth of New-York; declares the Society not discouraged by momentary reverses, and recommends the Executive Committee to have the temperance pledge prepared in a new and attractive form, and introduced into families and among youths.

Mr. WARING, from the Business Committee, presented a minority report, from himself alone, in which he indorsed the present license law as likely to be productive of good, if properly enforced.

The reports were accepted, and the majority resolutions taken up seriatim.

The first resolution was passed.

On the second resolution being read a warm debate arose. Mr. STRACHAN, of Rochester, moving to amend by declaring the present excise worse than the old law.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY opposed the amendment and the resolution. He thought the present law would limit the number of dealers, which, in New-York, would be a great step towards prohibition.

Mr. COUTLIS said he was from Oyster Bay, which derived much benefit from the present law, and if the license principle was denounced, Oyster Bay would be hurt to the immediate extent.

Rev. Mr. DEMMINGTON strongly attacked the hellish principle of licenses, and declared that the issue must be made between prohibition and free rum.

Senator BRADFORD was opposed to violent denunciation of the present law. Let it be observed while in existence, and it would one day be replaced by prohibition.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY asked if it was not a benefit to have liquor-shops closed on Sunday.

Mr. JOHN N. WILLIS said he agreed with those who believed it wrong to license crime. If the Legislature of New-York should reinstate slavery in the State it would be by no recommendation of the sort should they be assailed on Sundays and holidays. The people wanted prohibition, and the present law was only palmed on them by political tricksters to smother that sentiment and operate for the benefit of a party in the next election.

After further warm debate, Hon. HORACE GREELEY offered substitutes for the resolutions of the Committee relative to the principles of excise and prohibition. They are as follows:

First: That the true law of temperance is total abstinence, and the true rule of legislative prohibition; *second*, that exertion to secure the latter must not be relaxed; the *third* declares responsibility for the Excise law; the *fourth* declares the act for the last Legislature the best effort yet made to moderate, regulate and render respectable and safe the use of intoxicating beverages, but predicts its failure; the *fifth* declares it has many wholesome features calculated to mitigate the evils flowing from the use of alcoholic beverage; the *sixth* repudiates the law as a finality, but accepts it as the means of popular education for prohibition; the *seventh* declares it to be the duty of every friend of temperance to vote for the election of no other than those men and the *eighth* calls upon the friends of temperance not to cease their exertions for prohibition, and to regard the present law as a truce only.

Mr. WILLIS moved to refer Mr. GREELEY's substitute to the Business Committee. Motion lost.

Pending the question on the adoption of the substitute the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

General CASS is announced to speak to-night at the Capitol.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

ARRIVAL OF DEPUTATIONS FROM NEW-YORK, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Oceanus Engine Company of New-York, with Ebbitson's Band, arrived at about 1 o'clock to-day. They were received at the depôt by Washington Company No. 5, of Charlestown, and escorted through some of our principal streets to their city, where they are being well taken care of. The Company numbering 54 men, with their splendid engine, attract much attention. They remained in Worcester several hours this morning, as the guests of the firemen of that city.

New-York Hose Co. No. 5 arrived at Lowell this forenoon, via Norwich and Worcester, and are entertained by the Lowell firemen. They are expected in Boston early to-morrow.

The boys from the Orphans' School at Randall's Island were introduced to the Mayor at the City Hall to-day. They visited Faneuil Hall, and afterwards dined by invitation with the Mayor.

Governor KING, of New-York, arrived to-night.

Considerable excitement was manifested late in the afternoon, in consequence of a report that the Seventh Regiment was ordered on duty in New-York to suppress a riot, and would not come.

The weather is cloudy, with indications of an easterly rain storm.

Massachusetts American State Convention.

NOMINATION OF HON. N. P. BANKS AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

The American State Convention, numbering about 200 delegates, representing 88 towns, assembled to-day in a room of Tremont Temple. GEO. W. MARSHALL, of Boston, presided.

The Convention reaffirmed the Springfield platform, and refused to adopt the platform of the National American Party, recently constituted at Louisville.

On the first ballot for Governor, N. P. BANKS received 219 votes, out of 229 cast, and was then, amid cheering, declared the candidate unanimously by acclamation.

ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, receiving 224 votes.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD was nominated for Attorney-General.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. BANKS, who found him quite ill. He is understood to have verbally accepted the nomination, and promised to write a letter explanatory of his decision.

The New-Hampshire Legislature and the Dred Scott Decision.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 16.

Resolves were introduced into the Legislature to-day strongly denouncing the Dred Scott decision as an attempt to usurp the legislative functions of the Government.

An act to secure personal freedom was also presented, giving all races and colors the same rights as white citizens.

N. G. ORDWAY has been appointed High-Sheriff in place of Mr. REDFORD, removed, by address from the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Public Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

Before the Supreme Court, in session here, the application for an injunction against the sale of the main line of the public works was made to-day. Guy. FOULKOD protested against the decision of the Court in the premises, and in favor of the right of the defendants to be heard.

Fire in Nassau, N. Y.

NASSAU, N. Y., Tuesday, June 16.

The mills known as Warren's Mills, in this place, and owned by JOHN SARTO, were destroyed by fire at about 4½ o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $5,000, and there is no insurance.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$21,698,000
Loans and Discounts	$2,664,000
Specie	4,898,000
Amount due from other Banks	4,771,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,360,000
Deposits	11,971,000
Circulation	4,700,000

BURIED.—Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, a very [illegible] and approved good servant of the public, [illegible] benefit to-night at Wallack's Theatre. [illegible] night of the present season. Give him a [illegible]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The Niagara to Receive her Share of the Submarine Cable.

Tranquility Restored in Belgium.

BREAD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Expectations of Hostilities Between Spain and Mexico.

COTTON STEADY.—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 93 7-8 @ 93¾.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 16.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Captain LANYON, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M., on Saturday, June 6, arrived at this port, at 9 P. M. this morning.

The Canadian steam screw steamer Persia, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The screw-steamer Empress left Liverpool on the 3d, for New-York, and the U. S. Mail steamship Pulton, left Southampton on the same day for New-York.

Great Britain.

Parliament resumed its sittings on the 8th, but the proceedings were only of local interest.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON had intimated that he intended to submit a bill on this session for the abolition of Church rates.

Mr. BERNAL gave notice of his intention, to bring up the question of the ballot on the 23d of June.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that there was no intention, at present, of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland.

The Princess Royal's nursery bill was probably postponed.

The London *Times* denies that there is not the least ground for the report that the U. S. frigate *Niagara* is not to take her share of the Submarine Cable. She was to leave the Thames on Monday, for Portsmouth Dockyard, where some of her machinery was to be taken out, and her watercourse altered to accommodate the cable. This done, she would at once proceed to Birkenhead, and commence taking in the cable.

At the Greenwich Works, about nine hundred miles of cable was completed, and the whole would, it was said, have been done but for the fact that the unusual consumption of fine wire had used more than one of the wire drawers of England could furnish.

The *Agamemnon* was to commence taking in the cable at Greenwich on the 8th or 10th of June. Her tender is to be the steam-frigate *Leopold*.

All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork Harbor, where the final arrangements will be made.

The war-steamer *Orpheus* is now taking soundings along the projected deep-sea route.

The period for paying out the cable is the months of August.

The suspension of WILLIAM MORRISON & Co., of Manchester, is announced. The liabilities are supposed to be about £150,000.

An appeal is put forth for funds to carry out Lady FRANKLIN's Arctic Expedition, which is expected to start by the beginning of July.

France.

The statement that during the late visit of the Emperor to the Minister of Artillery, an attempt was made upon his life is reiterated, and the fact that the English journals containing any reference to the matter, as well as to the Government election plan, were intercepted at the French Post-Offices, gives color to the story. The recent Government decree in regard to the approaching election, leaves the entire political threat, and Paris correspondents generally agree in saying that the document has created a sensation highly detrimental to Government interests.

The list of Democratic candidates for Paris has been arranged. The correspondent of the *Times* says that in the event of the election of these candidates, the difference of opinion as to taking the oath to the existing Government will probably be satisfactorily arranged. He also states that it is doubtful if GENERAL CAVAIGNAC will appear as a candidate.

It was expected that the monthly returns of the Bank of France, to be published in a few days, would show an increase in the stock of bullion amounting to more than £180,000.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperor ALEXANDER and the Emperor of the French are again circulating in Paris.

Belgium.

The recent excitement appears to have completely died out.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia has paid a visit to the King at Antwerp.

Spain.

Some cheap-bread riots had occurred at Granada. A large number of people paraded through the principal streets, and, having assumed a menacing attitude, were ordered to disperse, and failing to do so, they were fired upon by the troops which had been called out, and four persons were wounded. They then retired to their homes and quiet was restored. The City was, nevertheless, declared in a state of siege. On the 26th all was tranquil.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says the negotiations on the Mexican question have been suspended until the arrival of the Mexican mail due early in June, and adds: "If it brings satisfactory intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior march of the question—but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not impossible that the PRAGUA, unless Lord HOWDEN and the Marquis DE TURGOT are able to detain him, will leave Mexico on account of the refusal of the Government to recognize him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected. It is to be feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near its settlement as some have recently supposed."

Italy.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* accounts a large number of sanitary measures on the part of the authorities and says that a placard addressed to the citizens calling on them to pay their bill, been put in circulation. Tri-colored bills of an inflammatory nature had also been freely distributed.

Austria.

The announcement of Marshal RADETZKY's death appears to have been premature, as the official gazette of Verona, of the 31st of May, contains a medical bulletin that his health continued to be satisfactory.

Russia.

The Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg government has made advances to Austria.

Persia.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between England and Persia were exchanged on the 4th inst., at Bagdad, with great ceremony. Mutual congratulations passed between Mr. MURRAY and the Persian Plenipotentiary.

Greece.

The French Consul at Athens has demanded of the Greek Government, the establishment of a Greek Embassy at Paris.

Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the Porte has forwarded a memoir of the diplomatic Agents in Europe, demonstrating the necessity for some change in the Treaties between Turkey and the Christian Powers. In the document it is set forth that public peace and prosperity cannot be established in Turkey, so long as each separate Legislature and Consulate have a right of jurisdiction.

The Latest by Telegraph from Europe to Liverpool.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord [illegible] in reply to several questions [illegible] that [illegible] Government [illegible] the Emperor Napoleon may [illegible] in her custody.

In the House of Commons Mr. JOHN [illegible]

he found that in the ordinary course of things there would be little chance of his bringing forward his motion in the Parliament which would take a period of the Session to dispose of its being properly discussed, unless he received some encouragement from the Government. He therefore appealed to Lord PALMERSTON to declare his intention with regard to the new Parliament to discuss the question as a subject.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the importance of the question, but could not at present offer a government day for the discussion.

The Sound Dues question was taken up, and the House voted £1,125,000 in liquidation of England's share of the redemption.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the Danish transit dues, which although of comparatively small amount, were vexatious in their operation, and ought to be abandoned by treaty, as well as the Sound Dues.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in response that the Government had endeavored to get the abolition of the transit dues included in the treaty, but Denmark refused to abolish the assent of the Danish Government to the proposition.

FRENCH AND RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Count KISSELEFF, previous to his departure from St Petersburg, intends to take place about the 20th of July next, will sign the treaty of commerce between the Russian and French Governments, of which the principles are already agreed to.

BELGIUM.

Official dispatches from Brussels of the 3d, declare that tranquility is restored, but that many petitions against Ghent election had reached the Government. A new writ for Ghent had been issued. The excitement continued to diminish during the evening.

A Brussels letter in the *Paris Press* says, that at a Cabinet Council it was resolved to withdraw the obnoxious bill on education, and that two or three ministers had tendered their resignation, which the King refused to accept.

The Chambers will be convened again in a few weeks, but only to vote upon urgent measures, and after they are passed the session will be closed.

SPAIN.

Madrid dates are to the 10th ultimo.

The disturbances at Granada had entirely ceased, but the authorities continue to take military precautions. Arms and ammunition found to be sold to the poor at a cheaper rate.

Concluded on Seventh Page.

WELCOME TO GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

His Reception Preceded by a Riot and Concluded by a Storm.

GREAT GATHERING IN THE PARK.

An Address by Judge Phillips.

REPLY OF GEN. WALKER.

Proceedings from his Arrival in the City to his Retirement in the Lafarge.

Were WM. WALKER an Alexander, just returned from a series of brilliant successes, bearing in his hands the rich spoils of nations added to his empire, he could not have been received with more enthusiasm than marked his advent into our City last evening. The weather was not very propitious. All day the skies betokened rain, and the air was raw and chilly. Fortunately, however, for the pageant the clouds withheld their contents until the proceedings were nearly over.

It was feared, also, during the day, that a disagreeable difficulty would occur upon the landing of WALKER and his associates, growing out of the pending difficulty between Gen. LOCKRIDGE and Captains FARNUM and HAZE. It will be remembered that these Captains were dismissed from LOCKRIDGE's command for alleged intemperance, and that they, in turn, have paid the Colonel in a coward, and incompetent to lead the expedition with which he endeavored to force his way up the San Juan River to reinforce WALKER. The consequence is, a bitter state of feeling between these parties, which manifested itself this morning in declarations by FARNUM and HAZE—who were Marshals of the procession—that Col. LOCKRIDGE should be prevented, forcibly, if need be, from taking a seat in the carriages provided for the distinguished strangers. This threat also blew over, we believe,—at least we heard of no effort to put the uttered threats in execution. Nevertheless, the apprehensions of so disagreeable an incident not a little disconcerted and discouraged the Committee having the conduct of the reception ceremonies in their charge.

THE COMMITTEE REMARK.

At 2 o'clock, several members of the Committee of Reception went on board the steamer *John Potter*, and proceeded to South Amboy to meet the object of their attentions. These gentlemen—who were designated by a silver star set in a rosette of white and blue ribbon—were as follows: Capt. JNO. CREIGHTON, Chairman; Judge A. A. Phillips, H. N. Wild, Edward Cooper, Gen. C. E. Wheat, Alex. C. Lawrence, Wildes P. Walker, and Malcom Campbell. Gen. C. F. HERRINGTON was also of the party,—looking younger and heartier than he did five years ago, notwithstanding his rough campaign in Central America.

THE STEAMER DECORATIONS.

The steamer was not decorated except with her usual colors, and a dozen flags, on each of which was blazoned the blood-red star of Nicaragua, displayed over the hurricane deck. The union jack was also spread to the breeze at the bow, where it waved in close embrace with the flag of Nicaragua, which hung from the same staff. Nothing of interest transpired on the trip to Amboy, where the steamer arrived in about two hours time. At 5 o'clock the train from Philadelphia came in sight, and in a few minutes more reached the wharf.

THE MEETING WITH WALKER.

The Committee of Reception met Gen. WALKER as he left the cars. On recognising Generals HERRINGTON and WHEAT in the collection of friends, WALKER advanced and greeted them cordially, and was then introduced to Judge PHILLIPS, who bid him welcome, without, however essaying any speech. WALKER responded to the greeting without formality, expressing his pleasure at meeting again his companions-in-arms who were present. The friends who accompanied Gen. WALKER from New-Orleans and arrived here with him yesterday, were Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. J. P. WATERS and Capt. FAYSOUX, late of the Nicaraguan war schooner *Granada*. Col. FRANK ANDERSON accompanied him hither from Washington.

THE RECEPTION ON BOARD.

The guests accompanied by the Committee, proceeded on board the boat to the ladies saloon, where Mr. CAMPBELL, addressing the General said:

Gen. WALKER: On behalf of the Committee appointed for your reception, by the citizens of New York, a portion of that Committee have come here to welcome you, and to escort you to the City, where suitable ceremonies of reception will be observed.

The General bowed in acknowledgment, took his seat, and received the congratulations of a crowd of persons presented to him by the Committee, until Capt. SIMPSON, of the steamer, rescued him from the throng, and escorted him to a private room, for refreshment. After his return to the saloon, the remainder of the time was expended in general conversation between the guests and their friends.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Our reporter, who accompanied the party from Camden to Amboy, states that nothing of note occurred along the route, except the assemblage of enthusiastic masses of people at different points, all anxious to see the "President of Nicaragua." At Burlington and Bordentown in particular, the concourse was very large. On the way across the bay, the steamer *Wyoming* dropped alongside the *John Potter*, ringing a salute, to which General WALKER responded from the deck of our vessel, amid cheers from the *Wyoming's* passengers. At various points along the "Kills," also, small collections of people upon the banks of the river saluted the *Potter* as she passed.

CONVERSATIONAL INCIDENTS.

While crossing the bay, J. W. GERARD, Esq., who was among the Philadelphia passengers, obtained an introduction to Gen. WALKER, with whom he entered into conversation, assuring him that he bore a striking resemblance to Gen. TAYLOR—a suggestion which the party to whom addressed received with great dignity, evidently half suspicious that the convivial attorney was quizzing him. Mr. G. subsequently introduced that novel topic of conversation, the weather, and drew the General out upon the subject of the climate of Nicaragua, which he described as very fine, the temperature upon its high table-lands rarely rising above 850.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN NICARAGUA.

Mr. GERARD remarked that he had seen Gen. HERRINGTON, and that he looked remarkably well. WALKER replied that those who took care of themselves in Nicaragua were well enough. Mr. G. suggested that the soldiers who went out to that country were a rough, careless set, we supposed, and apt to be disastrously free with bad whisky. WALKER rejoined that there were some certainly who suffered from that course, but that bad food and an insufficiency of food, was a far more frequent and more serious difficulty.

DIPLOMACY GREETING WAR.

Chevalier WYCKOFF next presented himself and introduced an agent of BRADY, the celebrated daguerreotypist, who made application to Gen. WALKER to sit to him this morning for a photograph. The General promptly acceded to the request, and fixed an hour for the engagement. WYCKOFF subsequently struck very naturally into the field of diplomacy. In WALKER's triumph would be the solution of the Central American imbroglio, he said to the General, and added that he had made the same remark a day or two since to a British functionary at Washington, who received the suggestion with significant nervousness. Lord NAPIER should instantly demand his passports.

A GREETING FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

An old gentleman from Massachusetts sought an introduction, and asked WALKER if he proposed to visit that State. WALKER replied that it was uncertain. The old gentleman said that if he did, he would find he had friends there. They would not be descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, WALKER replied, if they did not welcome the cause which I represent.

THE APPROACH TO THE BATTERY.

When the steamer was within a mile of the Battery, the cannon planted there began to thunder forth its salute of one hundred guns, served with great rapidity and precision. As she neared the wharf, Gen. WALKER, and his accompanying companions-in-arms, took their station upon the upper deck, when the General, with uncovered head, and supported on either side by Colonels HERRINGTON and ANDERSON, bowed acknowledgments of the cheers sent up by the dense mass of human beings who assembled in thousands, blockading the whole of the Battery and the lower end of State-street. The scene was certainly such as [illegible]

Alderman WILSON was one of the first to rush on board when the steamer touched the dock. Stepping Gen. WALKER, he welcomed him, again in behalf of New-York.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

During the afternoon, Col. HAZE, Captain O'KEEFE, Captain FARNUM, and Captain MCCLEARY, went upon the platform that had been erected for the formal reception. The presence of the Colonel was remarked, particularly, because those who had read the reports of the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements, thought he would have been engaged in superintending the Rynders Grenadiers, who, it had been said, would appear in full strength, and take prominent part in the reception. Such was the intention of the Committee, said such, at one time, was thought to be the intention of the Grenadiers, but they did not appear at National Hall, Canal-street, at 4 o'clock, as ordered, and consequently Col. HAZE was not engaged in the direction of their movements.

At 6 o'clock a gentleman came upon the platform with a transparency, on two sides of which was written:

"*We Hester the Brave,*"

and on the two others

"*Nicaragua shall come to Free.*"

This was nailed on the right, and in front of the platform. Soon afterwards another gentleman appeared with a tri-color flag—three horizontal stripes, the upper and lower blue, the middle white, with a red star in the centre. It was nailed to the left front of the platform.

At a few minutes past 6 Capt. O'KEEFE stood upon the reporter's table, and said:

GENTLEMEN: Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, the hero of Nicaragua, will arrive at pier No. 1 in half an hour, and all who desire to take part in the intended reception, are requested to form into line behind the band, and march down to meet him when he lands. Stewart's Band marched off, and a large portion of the assemblage that had been there for hours, witnessing the extraordinary proceedings of the authorities at the City Hall, followed, passing out of the western gate to Broadway, and down Broadway to the steamboat landing. While they were forming and for some time after they had left, a cannon was fired at intervals of two or three minutes.

THE DEBARKATION—SCENES AT THE WHARF.

An open barouche, drawn by four horses, was in waiting upon the wharf when the steamboat arrived. To this Gen. WALKER attempted to walk, but the crowd all rushed to seize his hand, lifted him up on its wave and fairly swept him into the seat provided for him. An attempt to organise a procession quite failed in consequence of the tremendous pressure of the masses to get near enough to shake the hand or see the face of the man they had come to honor. Accompanied by a band of music, the carriages containing the General moved up State-street and Broadway to the Park. All along the route the side-walks were crowded with anxious spectators, who cheered the lion of the day with enthusiastic rounds as he passed. The Police force was evidently elsewhere engaged at this time, for very few if any of its members were visible in the procession, much to the damage of General WALKER's carriage, the springs of which were broken, and its back torn out by the rude efforts of "the boys" to climb into the vehicle for a better look at its distinguished occupant.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENTS.

Capt. CREIGHTON tumbled one of these intruders out of the carriage, and was himself knocked down in the crowd. In the melée, the Captain's coat was nearly torn from his back and quite ruined—a fact which will probably necessitate his purchase of a new wedding garment immediately, as he had designed getting spliced in the coat which now is itself so sadly in need of splicing.

AT THE PARK.

When the first carriage arrived at the western gate, the crowd in the Park, between the stand and the City Hall, became very much excited; and by the time it reached the front of the platform, there was the most densely packed mass of human beings that have gathered in front of the City Hall for many years. They were much closer together than sardines in a tin case, for sardines admit a little fluid between them, while, although it was raining freely at the time, not a drop could penetrate lower than the line of the breasts of the assemblage. Above that line there was a quantity of water, which flowed from one to another along the open space above the line of pressure of backs and breasts. There was no room for the carriage, and for some time it could not be moved. The horses remained remarkably quiet, considering that they were hard pressed in front and on either side; and that many who doubted the resisting power of their ribs were dodging under their bellies, in the hope of escaping under the platform. Others clung to the horses' harness and to the carriage, and those who could climbed up the platform to save themselves from injury. When the second carriage arrived, drawn by four horses, and containing Gen. WALKER and some of the members of the Committee, the confusion was, if possible, greater than ever. As the mass swayed towards it, those in front clung to the carriage and to the harness to save themselves. Several minutes elapsed before General WALKER could gain the platform. As soon as he appeared, three cheers were given, and there were loud cries of "Order!"

REMARKS OF CAPT. CREIGHTON.

Capt. CREIGHTON, mounting the reporters' table, said: If those who cry "Order!" will only keep order, we will soon have order. Fellow-citizens: If you will give me your attention for one moment, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I will not occupy your time by a long speech, but will merely introduce to you Judge A. PHILIPS, who will deliver the address of welcome to the noble chieftain we have assembled to do honor to. [Cheers, and the utmost confusion.] I now introduce to you Judge A. PHILIPS, who will deliver the congratulatory or welcome address to Gen. WM. WALKER. Three cheers for WALKER!

This was responded to loud and long, and Judge PHILIPS, amid a confusion which rendered him inaudible beyond the stage, addressed Gen. WALKER, who stood opposite him with head uncovered.

GENERAL WALKER'S REPLY.

When Judge PHILIPS had concluded, the rain was coming down heavily, but an umbrella being held over his head, Gen. WALKER spoke as follows, in a clear, deliberative voice:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I thank you for your expressions of sympathy toward a cause of which I am the humble representative. I thank you for these manifest approbations of a cause for which we have been so lately engaged, and for which we expect to struggle yet in the future.

[The noise and confusion was here so great that Captain CREIGHTON made a fresh appeal to the crowd, that while the President of Nicaragua was addressing them they would have sufficient self-respect to keep silence. This appeal had very little effect, and General WALKER continued.]

CITIZENS: It is gratifying to have heard allusions to the fields, which I hope may be termed glorious, of Nicaragua; but with far higher pride than any which mere victories may inspire, I stand in your presence, to-day, and declare with satisfaction that I challenge any one to point to the first instance in which I have acted contrary to the law of right or justice. Prouder do I feel to make this declaration than to have been victor on a thousand fields! [Enthusiastic cheers.]

[The rain was now falling very fast and the confusion was so great that it was impossible to hear a word beyond the reporters table. Observing this Mr. H. N. WILD cried aloud to the audience.]

REMARKS OF H. N. WILD.

Gentlemen if you are desirous of hearing the tones of General WALKER, you must be as quiet as possible.

While Mr. WILD was addressing the audience, Gen. WALKER concluded his remarks as follows:

Again I thank you for these expressions of sympathy and approbation, and I hope to see you all at any time that you may make it convenient.

The General and those of his officers who accompanied him were immediately shown to their carriages and driven to the St. Nicholas, and the crowd dispersed.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Arriving at the Hotel the General alighted, when it was discovered that there were no rooms provided for him. Another crowd gathered, and the General was again hemmed in. Discovering Gen. WHEAT near by, Gen. WALKER said to him: "General, get me out of this."

AT THE LAFARGE.

No sooner said than executed, the powerful arm of Gen. WHEAT made way for his friend. As soon as he reached the door, Gen. WHEAT procured a carriage. They both entered, and the driver drove in haste down Broadway until the crowd was far behind, then up again to above Fourth-street. Gen. WHEAT then ascertained that there were rooms prepared at the Lafarge, to which he drove immediately, and Gen. WALKER was admitted through the private door to his rooms without the knowledge of any who were searching for him.

As the rain had caused the General to shorten his intended remarks at the PARK, it was thought he would resume them at the Hotel, but, under the circumstances, he declined. Subsequently, it was determined to make [illegible] occasion on some future day, for the General to speak at length.

During the evening, he was visited by a large number of friends—among whom was GEORGE LAW—but nothing of a public nature transpired.

Probable Arrest of General Walker.

Commodore VANDERBILT has had a capias issued for the arrest of General WALKER, charged with having combined with Messrs. C. K. GARRISON and CHARLES MORGAN to break up the accessory Transit steamships line. The Commodore is, of course, well aware that General WALKER's pockets must be completely empty. He has had the writ issued as a matter of form. The object of the writ, though not pecuniarily remunerative to the Commodore, will probably compel the General to show himself before a New-York Court.

FIRE CURTAINS.—A LARGE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Broker's Circular of the Liverpool Market quotes the week's business unchanged, as compared with the sales of the previous week, though for the latter quantities were not held freely, and prices were weak. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and 1,500 for exportation. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales to exporters, the market closing steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; Fair Mobile, 6¾d.; Middling Mobile, 6 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. The stock is now reported at 668,000 bales, of which 450,000 bales were Americans.

Rates of Trade.

Business in the Manchester Market was interrupted by the holidays.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was dull, and all quotations were somewhat lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull at a decline of 1s. @2s. Wheat very dull and 6d. @ 1d. lower. CORN quiet, but not notably changed. The Brokers' Circular of THURSDAY said that WHEAT and FLOUR were dull and 1d. lower; FLOUR 6d. @ 1s. lower. CORN quiet, but steady. The sales of the week were favorable for the trade.

Messrs. BRIGHT, BROTHERS & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR at 28s. @ 28s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. @ 28s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 8s. 6d. @ 9s. 1d.; White, 9s. @ 9s. 6d.; Yellow Corn, 5s.; White, 4s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally quiet. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that BACON was dull and [illegible] Cumberland cut, 32s. @ 33s.; short middles, 30s. @ 32s.; rib backs, 32s. @ 33s. Lard was heavy at the close. TALLOW had experienced an advance on all qualities; the Butchers Association quoted 63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES dull. POTS 42s. 9d. @ 43s. for first sorts; 42s. @ 42s. 6d. for seconds; Pearls 43s. @ 43s. RESIN [illegible] SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed firm at 42s. 6d. @ 43s. TAR [illegible] Of Lumber Oil, the sales were unimportant—Linseed [illegible] 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 9d. SPERM OIL, quotations nominal. SEED AND COD were slow of sale, but steady in price. WHALE OIL was in small demand and prices were nominal; Common Crude, £35, 10s.; in Grease [illegible] were offered at unchanged rates. SUGAR was [illegible] sales unimportant. COFFEE was [illegible] 3d. @ 6d. RICE quiet, at 20d. for Carolina. PROVISIONS firm, with a good demand. LARD, [illegible]

London Markets.

MONEY, Saturday, Evening.—Consols [illegible] steady; Reduced 96¾ @ 96¾; New 3 per cents, 96¾ @ 96¾; Bank Stock, 216; Exchequer Bills, 2s. @ 4s. premium; India Bonds, 1s. @ 2s. premium; Long Annuities, 19 1-16

AUCTION SALES.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange and Mercantile Auction Rooms, No. 59 Broadway, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Articles, Toys, Games, &c. Also, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet-bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Terms cash. Goods may be examined the morning of sale. ROBERT H. MCCOLLUM, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE PLEASANT RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the extensive park and grounds of Hunter's Point, situated at Bordentown, Burlington County, New-Jersey, the property of Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, consisting of about forty-four acres of land, on which there stands a large and very handsome modern mansion-house, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a large number of ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The property is beautifully situated on the banks of the Delaware River, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country, and is in a high state of cultivation. The mansion-house is built in an unusually substantial manner, and is handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's country residence. The position for travelling is unsurpassed, being but a few minutes' walk from the depot of the Camden and Philadelphia and branches of the Camden and Amboy Railroads, and but a short distance from the most beautiful and fashionable country in Pennsylvania, making it immediately available for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired. For further particulars and terms apply to ROBERT H. MCCOLLUM, Auctioneer, No. 59 Broadway.

L. DELMONICO & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a collection of Paintings, the property of artists. The collection will consist of original Oil Paintings by well-known amateurs of this City. Most of them will be from the first French Exhibition in the year 1857, and will be found to be of the highest merit. Among the artists represented are Messrs. Church, Cropsey, D. Huntington, Kensett, Ribera, D. Rhodes, Van Dyke, and other artists of equal merit. The collection will be on exhibition from 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 16, and during the day of sale. Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, June 14, as above, with catalogues.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

VERY AUCTION SALE OF LEASE AND FURNITURE.—ON FRIDAY MORN, at 10 o'clock, at No. 37 Bond-st., by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, the lease, for the unexpired term of 21 years, of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 37 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, the lease of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 39 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, the lease of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 41 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, the lease of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 43 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID modern furniture, household furniture, etc., at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J.—On THURSDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold, by order of the executors of the estate of the deceased, the entire rich and fashionable contents of the mansion-house, consisting of splendid modern furniture, rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—On FRIDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, No. 10 Nassau-st., by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, the lease, for the unexpired term of 21 years, of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 45 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, the lease of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 47 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, the lease of the very handsome modern three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 49 Bond-st., with the entire elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID modern furniture, household furniture, etc., at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J.—On FRIDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold, by order of the executors of the deceased, the entire rich and fashionable contents of the mansion-house, consisting of splendid modern furniture, rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID modern furniture, household furniture, etc., at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J.—On SATURDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold, by order of the executors of the deceased, the entire rich and fashionable contents of the mansion-house, consisting of splendid modern furniture, rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID modern furniture, household furniture, etc., at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J.—On MONDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Joseph Bonaparte, deceased, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold, by order of the executors of the deceased, the entire rich and fashionable contents of the mansion-house, consisting of splendid modern furniture, rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, and other tables, mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Whatever may be sold will be sold at the option of the purchaser, for 10 per cent. down, and balance in 5 years, bond and mortgage, bearing 7 per cent interest. Chance for speculation. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE.—The advertiser, having relinquished the wholesale business, now offers balance of stock: consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskies, &c., &c., together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or will locate improved or unimproved real estate in New-York. The stock will not be sold at auction, but at private sale, and disposed of in one or three lots, as may be desired. Any person wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock, which will be found to be of the best quality, and the terms liberal. Address, for one week, Box 1,000 Post-Office, or A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Printing-House Square.

$2,000.—PARTIES NEEDING THE above amount for three or six months, in a legitimate business, will hold cost entire indorsements to any amount required. A liberal commission or an interest in the business until the money is refunded. Will treat secretly and reference given. None but principals need apply. Address, by letter, W. H. S., Times office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, heavy trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (nearly new,) sled, masonry scaffolding for houses, ladders, hods, hoisting poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick moulds, 3 mortar boxes, horse power, hand power, circular saw, lumber boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. COBLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, SIDE WHEEL, length 100 feet, beam 23½ feet, depth of hold 9 feet draft of water 4 feet, burden 270 tons; beam engine 42½ inch, cylinder 11 feet stroke—tubular boiler—diameter of shell 36 inches. Good accommodations for passengers. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Disbrow. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of on favorable terms. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 259 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

STEAMBOAT ISLAND CITY FOR SALE—Together with the lease of slips, route, &c., connecting with Flushing Railroad. Apply to E. HANDRAHAN, No. 5 Nassau-st.

$1,200.—A PARTNER IN A CASH BUSIness in successful operation for the last three years. Apply at the Lumber Yard, corner of 39th-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class shoe store No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. PRESBER, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting full jewelled English Lever Watches, from $40 to $60.

Gold Hunting full jewelled English Lever Watches, from $20 to $30.

We have all kinds of Watches and will tell our customers exactly what they will keep, and the quality of the articles we recommend that we think will please them better than any other Watches in this market. We have also a large stock of Watches to suit customers.

We have the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We have all kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest prices.

SQUIRES & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

E. H. Squires. T. D. Lander.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL NECKLACE wanted for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

NEW PATENT SPRING-CASE FOR PRESERVING WATCHES.—The subscriber is desirous of obtaining a manufacturer for the above case, which is the best ever invented for preserving watches from dust, moisture, and concussion. Address JOHN FRANKS, Jeweller, Rochester, N. Y. Also, for sale immediately the principal State of the Eastern States.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The property of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having been sold by the executors of the estate of Jacob Vanderheyden, deceased, to the subscriber, he will sell the same at private sale. The house is large, in good condition, with gas, range, heating apparatus, and all the modern conveniences. It contains 60 rooms, and has an old-established bar-room and restaurant. The rent to be paid is heavily mortgaged. The furniture, &c., can be had for $24,000 if desired. This will be the last sale I will make of this property, and I will sell on easy terms to any one who is competent and will attend to the business.

P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a belt factory, in Bethel, near Avenue C—100 feet front by 100 deep; brick factory, three and one-half stories high; a good steam engine with 30-horse power on the premises, for sale if desired. This property is now in good repair, and will be sold or leased on favorable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY COVERT, No. 2 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Hickory-st., from Union Avenue, Jersey City, to Gregory-st., having a frontage of 21,450, 4 years to run; 2 lots are fully improved next Selkirk and Dirmon pls., Brooklyn, E.D. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 249 Montgomery-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial three-story brown-stone front house, No. 9 East Fourteenth-st., near Fifth-av., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in the country, two small five-class four-story brown-stone houses, high basements and under-cellars, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to or address JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 44th-st. and 5th-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone-front house No. 113 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 254 West 34th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN CLINTON AVENUE, Brooklyn, with grounds, shade trees, garden, and all kinds of fruits, grapes, strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, apples, &c., all in perfect order. The house is large, in good condition, with gas, range, &c., making altogether a very desirable residence for a family with children. Rent $600 per year, possession 1st July. Address CLINTON, this office.

TO LET—HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The three-story house No. 6 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for one year—if taken unfurnished it will be let for two years—it is one of the finest locations in the City, and within five minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at the house before 9 o'clock or after 5.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 213 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with suitable lot of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (English basement) No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts; house 24½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES M. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 16 LAmartine place, opposite Lamartine Park, 20th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. F. BEWALL, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED rooms, suitable for any trade, with Steam power, if wanted, in building No. 67 Crosby-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 19th-st. Price moderate.

TO RENT, BROADWAY WAREROOMS. Lots in the new marble-front buildings, Nos. 595 Broadway, unsurpassed for eligibility of location or desirableness in every other respect, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. For terms inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, on the premises, or C. J. LAWRENCE, No. 20 Chambers-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Exr office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OF A MODerate size, with every convenience and in a pleasant part of the City. To let for the Summer or longer if desired. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply to the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements; three-story building, with high stoop and rush cellar; lot 25 by 100 feet; to be situated from between 4th and 9th avs., and Broome up to 125th-st; price $6,000, more or less. Particulars please forward to E. BELONY, at bookstore No. 300 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 75 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 15 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 5 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depot at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stables, and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 261 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.

JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—170 acres of good farming land well watered and with house, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 130 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwelling, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to J. R. BURROWS, Mayville; or WEBSTER & CORWIN, No. 209 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 236 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, and 32 from Bound Brook, two hours' ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn, wagon and cow-house, with all other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, the growing crops. Apply in rear of No. 102 Church-st., New-York, or on the premises, to HENRY TEN BROECK.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty grove, with handsome cottage, containing 17 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Valley, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 160 acres with good buildings, with the stock of grain on the ground, farming utensils, &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. KANE, No. 197 West 13th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. E. WARD, No. 191 Washington-st., H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET, At low rates, At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some beds for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague-sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. ROMER, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 124 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. R.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.

A superior quality of Loaf Sugar cut by a Patented machine into square pieces of convenient size for hotel and family use, and free from the fine sugar found mixed with the ordinary crushed; put up in bbls. of about 170 lbs., and half-bbls. of 60 lbs. For sale by the principal wholesale and retail grocers in all parts of the City and country, or with the several other varieties of refined sugar, at our office, No. 29 Wall-st.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER.

MOSES, BILLIARD TABLES AND CUE MANUFACTORY.—Billiard tables removed, Feb. 15, 1858, from 76 Bleecker-st. to the rear of No. 205 Bleecker-st., between Nos. 704 and 706 Broadway, north of Grace Church entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange, at Jamaica, Long Island, 1 acre of land; all built with taste, ornamental and fruit trees, garden, vines and beautifully fenced. House 32x54, 2 story, cellar on 4 feet above the ground, grates, gas and speaking tubes throughout, wing 16x24, 1 story high, with kitchen, coal and cold water, range, &c. Stable 24x24, finished for horses and carriages. Granary loft, location perfectly healthy and no encumbrance. Apply to GEORGE H. BIDMORE, Jamaica, corner Fulton and Canal-sts.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS DELIghtful country seat is situated on the Connecticut River, 6 hours' ride from New-York or Boston. The house is entirely new, 2½ stories high, built of stone, with verandahs and balconies, and finished in modern style with French, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, &c. &c.; barn and out-houses also of stone. The grounds contain 60 acres, part of low as fine meadow, a magnificent grove, and situated on an eminence commanding a prospect for beauty and extent unsurpassed by any in the country. Address Box No. 58, Portland Conn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 18 miles from the City, on the Albany Post road, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, and 1 mile from Riverdale station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely proportioned on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and comfort of family. Enquire at No. 9 Jauncey Court, or JOSEPH ODELL'S near the premises. Would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT 14 acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, fifty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 32 West 33d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About twelve acres, situated on the ridge above the Croton Aqueduct, being a splendid site for a country seat, and possessing an extensive view of the Hudson River, and surrounding country and villages; also, an extensive view of Piermont, Rockland County, Catskill Mountains, &c. For further particulars apply to EDWARD CARPENTER, or GARNEY, L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown; JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depot, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. FINKENEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. F. DAVIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY Residence, furnished, delightfully situated on the shore near New-London, with garden and about 12 acres of land; the Bay, Lake, &c., over with goods, and old-established trade, 2 large stone dock, a ferry with two boats, &c. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S Office, No. 7 Astor-place.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Manrau, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 30 feet square, with a wing 20 by 42, a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newprink. For terms, apply to JAMES R. WENTWORTH, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA.—A large house, fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, about three acres of high land, choice fruit, and garden planted, large barn and gardener's house, situated on Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Rev. JOHN CLEVE, opposite the Church, at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 258 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A PLEASANT country seat, situated in the town of Fairfield, Conn., within five minutes' walk of the New York and New Haven depot. Terms moderate. House partly furnished. Apply to ISAAC JENNINGS, No. 249 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with 40 acres of land; inquire of the owners apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House; entrance on Vesey-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332, and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Finished with great elegance; full round corners; rich carved double-mouldings, all round; magnificent tone and touch; richly inlaid with pearl, full bronze plate, grand action, celebrated City makers, full warranted; in a perfect beauty; cost the owner $475; price $300; a richer instrument cannot be made; will be sold fully tested for three days at the Furniture Packing Establishment in 6th-av., four doors from 46th-st., next door to Tremont Hotel. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash buyer; has a box for shipping, or removed without charge. Apply from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—6 6¾, 6¾, and 7 octaves, new and second-hand, cheapest ever offered in the City, to pay advances, 3 melodeons, bosom flute, watches, jewelry, segars, paper, opera glasses, paintings, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, &c., &c., on storage, or bought for cash.

J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SOHMER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE AUCTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $20, one for $23; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $60. New and second-hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without scollops, at low prices, by

E. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 12 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS taken for debt—Will be sold at a great sacrifice, carved legs, round corners, full 7 octaves, and fully warranted. But little used. Price $185 and $275, this being about one half their value. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 481 Broadway, near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID PIANO, OF POWERFUL TONE and touch, selected by a celebrated professor, and cost $600, warranted and made by one of the best makers; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 6th-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160. Also, three pianos, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail at At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 85.) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 666 BROADway, invites persons about refitting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Bayard and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites of chamber furniture, beautifully decorated, from the newest designs, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston-sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESBER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 178 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt-sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mount Hope Nail Works, with superior machinery. These are the better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by THE CARMER & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, HANGS, &c.—Constantly on hand, for sale, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for travellers, issue drafts, buy Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal,
Germany, Switzerland, Italy,
Spain, Belgium, &c.

Also on

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Smyrna, Jerusalem, &c. &c.

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and letters of credit at sight, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
(Corner No. 40 WILLIAM-St.)
(A card to be issued to Members.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, New-York, May 29, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 6th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened on the Banking House, No. 148 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 15th of said month. Notice will be given of the amount to be taken by each stockholder, who will be entitled to his pro rata of said increase of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; in default of which payment they will be charged with interest. Those who do not pay in the time required to pay the per cent. on or before the 15th day of July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1859.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to the Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who will transfer their rights to others, should give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of assignment.

GEORGE L. SHEEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONwealth of Massachusetts.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1872, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 20th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered. (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the same, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the bids made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Commissioners of
Treasurer and Receiver-General, Sinking Fund.
GEO. L. PERKINS, Norwich and Worcester
Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company, Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS TO CHICAGO.
Through Tickets to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and New-York, via Lake Shore Railroads, and Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Albany, and New-York, via Great Western Railway.
Through Tickets to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo

THE STREET COMMISSIONER DIFFICULTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] under arms all night, and they would be at the disposal of the Recorder in the morning.

The Recorder then directed Deputy Carpenter to report himself, with the force under his command, at the station-house at 10 o'clock.

The Metropolitan Police force, which up to this time had been standing in front of the Recorder's office, now marched up Broadway to White street, where they were dismissed to their respective precincts. The crowd also dispersed, with the shouts of one party and the groans of the others.

Several arrests were made of disorderly persons in front of the Recorder's Office while these events were transpiring. Two of the arrested parties were taken before the Recorder, who committed them to the Tombs to answer the charges against them.

ALDERMAN BENET SPEAKS.

An affidavit was also made before the Recorder against Alderman Wilson for being implicated—instead for being foremost—in the riot, and the Recorder issued a warrant for his arrest.

SUPREME POSITION.

An indication of the strong public feeling of indignation and distrust that has been excited by the present proceedings of the City authorities is furnished by the fact that upwards of 2,000 citizens of the highest responsibility and social position have offered to enrol themselves into a special police, for the preservation of the public weal, and the preservation of the peace of the City. We may congratulate ourselves that the impulses of the well-disposed of the community take this constitutional form, instead of running wild on vigilance committee blood.

GOVERNOR KING.

It was currently reported, last night, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Governor King, announcing that he would be in the City to-day [illegible].

The operations of the military yesterday were conducted with a promptness, and quiet decision that realizes the highest credit not only on the officers but the men under their command. The speedy appearance of the 7th Regiment was no doubt the means of preventing a serious conflict. Cartridge boxes and steel have a deadening effect on the pugnacious instincts of angry men.

The necessity for the cooperation of the military in support of the civil arm was anticipated. On Monday night the Generals and officers of the various corps held a meeting at the house of Gen. Hall, and remained in readiness during the night, to act when the emergency required. But the clouds although gathering fast and densely, [illegible] yesterday. It will be interesting to know how in cases of necessity the military is called [illegible]. Before, in these cases merely a branch of the civil power, it acts of course under the direction of the recognized officer for the peace of the City. A requisition from the Commissioners of Police, the Mayor, Sheriff, Coroner or Recorder, is all the authority that is required. This is served on the Mayor-General, or in his absence on the oldest Brigadier. By the latter it is distributed to the Commandants of Regiments; thence through the proper officers to the roll and file, who assemble immediately at their drill rooms and await orders. This is the mild way of doing things, and under ordinary circumstances takes some little time—perhaps two or three hours. If it becomes necessary however to call out the militia with extreme promptness, twelve strokes are sounded on any of the City Bells and instantly all the members of the military companies leave their occupations and hasten to the drill-rooms. In a very short time [illegible] men, completely armed and equipped, are ready for orders.

Major General Sandford "hath his quarrel right" and is more than "thrice armed," for he has requisitions from the Recorder, the Sheriff, the Commissioners and the Mayor. It is due to the latter official to state that he did not awake to the consciousness of the riot until he had been secured as the cause of [illegible] he was under arrest.

At this moment the Seventh Regiment, attired in its newest uniform, and additionally buoyant from the prospective pleasure of an excursion to Boston—an excursion on which they have expended, it is said, upwards of $10,000—marched gallantly down Broadway on the way to the steamer. Its festive career was at once arrested, and the men proceeded to the City Hall. They were informed of the unpleasant duty that devolved upon them, and without a murmur, relinquished their hopes of Boston glory. The presence of this splendid corps, coming as it did with perfect [illegible] had the most salutary effect on the rioters. Had it been delayed for an hour or two there would have been, without doubt, a fierce and sanguinary battle. As it was, they eclipsed the angry state, some of whom gazed out of the open windows of the City Hall with most woe-begone faces. The Eighth regiment was also bound for Boston, but when their services were required, acted with cheerfulness, notwithstanding some slight difficulty with an officer at the outset.

A volley from the 7th Regiment, situated as it was, would not have been attended with very fatal consequence, for it is doubtful if the entire body possessed a single ball-cartridge at the moment of its grand demonstration in front of the City Hall. But they were not long before they obtained an ample supply. Major-General Sandford sent an order to Commissary-General Wade for ammunition, and that officer immediately dispatched Major Ammon and Major Hunter, with 100 rounds of grape and canister, and 4,000 rounds of ball-cartridge.

The following regiments were also called out: The 4th, under Col. Hinken; the 5th, under Col. Schwartzmulder; the 6th, under Col. Pinkney; the 8th, under Col. Lyons; the 9th, under Col. Pitkin; the 11th, under Col. Van Buren; the 12th, under Col. Cocks; the 71st, under Col. Vosburgh; the 22d, under Col. Segel. These regiments were quickly assembled in the various armories and drill-rooms of the City, under arms, and ready for instant action. Four or five of the number remained under arms all night.

It is, of course, hoped that all further occasion for the cooperation of the military is at an end; but in case this hope should prove delusive, ample provision has been made for the preservation of the public peace, and the prompt suppression of any further violence. [illegible] The 5th Regiment and a company of Light Artillery are ordered to be under arms this morning by 8 o'clock; also, the 7th and 71st Regiments at 9 o'clock. Peaceable people need labor under no uneasiness whilst their houses and families are protected by a citizen soldiery so prompt and competent as that which New-York is proud to call her own.

The music store of Wm. Hall & Son, being near to the scene of action, was selected as the head-quarters of Major-General Sandford, Brigadier-General Hall, &c. It presented an appearance strongly in contrast with its usual peaceful aspect. The military chieftains, instead of writing their dispatches on the tops of drums in the old-fashioned way, used the most beautiful pianos for desks. Who can tell what gentle influence may have been exercised by this simple circumstance?

Mr. Commissioner Draper, General Nye, Dr. Quackenboss, and other notabilities were in eager consultation until a late hour.

At late as 10 o'clock the different military companies continued to arrive at the arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets. At 9½ P. M. there were three Regiments, the 6th, 13th, and 19th, assembled, numbering over 1,000 men; the 65th Regiment having already been dismissed. The 10th, 11th, 19th, and 65th Regiments of the 4th Brigade, were dismissed and ordered to report at 12 o'clock to-day, in fatigue uniform.

The promptness with which the order was obeyed by the various Regiments, was a surprise to themselves as well as to the citizens.

Company F, Captain McMahon, received the order to assemble at 5½ o'clock—at 6 o'clock they were all mustered, and all animated by a common impulse to obey the orders of their Chief.

General Kaye's Brigade, of the 4th Regiment, in command of Col. Kinckerr, and Lieut.-Col. Tellis, were promptly out in full force.

The first troop of National Guards, Capt. Lytle, did not receive the order until 6 o'clock. At 6 o'clock they were all mustered. At 9 o'clock they were dismissed, with orders to report to Maj. General Sandford at 9 o'clock this morning. The City Guard, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Wm. H. Hallock, received the order about 4½ o'clock, and at 5½ o'clock they were at the Armory ready for duty.

The Sixth Regiment Governor's Guard, under command of Col. Pinckney, received an order from Maj. General Sandford at 5:30 P. M. They were all assembled at their Armory, in Centre Market, 200 strong, at 8 o'clock.

One company of this Regiment, consisting of 30 men, were detained for special duty in the Arsenal during the night.

The 19th Regiment, under command of Colonel Cocks, mustered 100 men upon one hour's notice. This is as many as were mustered at the last parade. The officers stated that this regiment would obey, without hesitation, the command of their superiors. They had nothing to do but to obey orders, and they would do it, to protect the laws and the peace of the City.

SWEARING SHARPE FOR MR. DEPUTY TURNER.

After the closing up of the Street Commissioner's office Mr. Turner, the Deputy Commissioner, left the Hall of Records, and was not seen about there or the City Hall during the remainder of the day. It was rumored that he had received intimations of an intention to arrest him, and that he had absented himself from view accordingly. It was certain that a number of his own friends, who were looking for him, could not find him. When the warrant for his arrest was sent to the Sheriff the latter made a personal search for him at his house and elsewhere, but did not succeed in getting him or learning his whereabouts. A deputy, who made a subsequent search of several hours, had met with no better success up to a late hour last evening.

INCIDENTS.

While the Metropolitan Police were valiantly charging up the City Hall steps one of them, an old man, was felled to the ground by heavy blows on the head from the "locusts" of the municipal force, one of whom continued to pound him as he lay almost insensible on the steps. Samuel Magraz, a member of the Third Ward Metropolitan force rushed in to protect his comrade, and while in the act of raising him he was beaten badly on the back and stabbed in the left breast. The weapon passed through his thick coat, vest, shirt and under-shirt, just grazing the skin enough to blood.

Foremost among those who fought in defence of the steps against the Metropolitan force was Samuel Myers, one of the assistant Clerks to the Board of Aldermen.

Two loafer-like individuals, each carrying a rifle and a band on his hat, inscribed "No King," were inclined to create a disturbance but they were promptly locked up.

When Mr. Conover sat at the desk in the outer room of the Street Commissioner's Office, he was accosted by Dr. Brandenburgher with, "Good morning, Mr. Street Commissioner; stand your ground, Sir. If you need assistance to sustain you in your position, say the word, and in less than an hour, 500 of your German fellow-citizens will lend you their aid."

Mr. Conover thanked the Doctor, and Capt. Hanser ordered the latter to leave the room.

"Shall I leave, Mr. Street Commissioner?" asked the Doctor.

"Yes," replied Mr. Conover. "We had better act, for the present, quietly."

The Doctor retired, and cast the [illegible] the Mayor as he went.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners were in session up to a late hour. Their office in White-street was besieged by citizens through the afternoon, asking to be sworn in as special policemen, and a large number were added to the force. The Commissioners state that they could have had two thousand persons if necessary. They will continue to add to the force until they have enough to take care of the City without the aid of the military.

REPORT OF THE WOUNDED UP TO MIDNIGHT.

Dr. Jones, the surgeon who last visited the injured policemen, makes the following statement of their situation:

Officer Geers is the most dangerously hurt of all the rest. He was dragged into the City Hall and beaten and stabbed after the fight. He had four severe wounds about the head, a very deep stab in the left arm, and was jumped upon in the face until shockingly mutilated.

Officers Reilly and Hinton, of the First Ward were not very badly hurt, being only bruised about head and face.

Foremost among those who fought in defence of the steps against the Metropolitan force was Samuel Myers, one of the assistant Clerks to the Board of Aldermen.

Officer Swaney, of the Third Ward, was very badly cut about the head and face; there was a profuse hemorrhage of the wound, and symptoms of concussion of the brain. He is seriously injured. Officer Mackey was cut in the left side by a knife, a gash four inches long having penetrated through his coat and under-clothing on the left breast, but has no serious flesh wounds; his head is cut, and his person kicked and bruised. Officers Slater and Petit, of the Fifth Ward, were slightly wounded in the head. Bodine and Goodell have severe scalp wounds. Stephen B. Smith is very seriously and dangerously cut about the head, with threatened congestion. Officer Green very badly cut about the head. Messrs. Smith, Green and Swasey are considered in a very dangerous situation. Officer Laflin, who was stabbed by the ice-pick, is recovering.

The nomination, by the Mayor, of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, was made at five o'clock, when, without waiting for the indorsement of the Board of Aldermen, he was escorted to the office, and installed by Capt. Bennett and his squad. He was, however, ratified by that Board. The office was then closed, locked, and Capt. Bennett held the keys, and kept possession by a small force.

President Draper to the Citizens of New-York.

Office of the Metropolitan Board of Police, }
New-York, Tuesday, June 16, 1857. }

The unusual excitement now prevailing in this City, and the appearance of a military force to aid in the execution of the law, make an exposition of the circumstances which have led to such a state of things proper, if not necessary.

At about 11 o'clock A. M., this day, a warrant was sent to this office by the Recorder to be served upon Mr. Fernando Wood, (Mayor of this City,) who, with others, was charged with inciting a riot. This warrant having been placed in the hands of Officer Walling for service, about 2 o'clock P. M., a requisition came from the Recorder for fifty men to aid in the execution of the warrant, which Mr. Wood refused to obey, and which he had resisted by force. This requisition being, of course, complied with, at about 3½ o'clock, information was received at this office from the Recorder, that the men placed at his command had proved insufficient to serve the process, and while ascending the steps of the City Hall, had been assaulted by an overpowering force placed there to protect Mr. Wood against the service of the warrant, and claiming to be Municipal Policemen. The Recorder requested that as the civil force had proved insufficient to serve this process, the military should be called upon to protect them in the discharge of their duty, and to preserve the peace of the City.

Upon repairing to the scene of the riot, we found a great concourse of people, many of them in a state of tumultuous excitement, and about five hundred men armed with clubs, to resist the service of the process upon Mr. Wood. Deeming that the peace of the City, the due service of process issued from our Courts of law, and the protection of property required the prompt and most decided measures, we at once exercised the power conferred upon us by law, and issued an order to Major-General Sandford to hold sufficient force in readiness to preserve the peace. He was in a position to comply with this order immediately, and did so. The Commissioners of Police have now at their disposal a force sufficient for that purpose. The City is now quiet, and the Commissioners are happy to state that hundreds of substantial citizens have offered their services as special policemen. A sufficient number of these have been accepted. Relying upon this indication of the feeling of the citizens of New-York, the Commissioners have confidence in their ability to secure preservation of order and the execution of the law.

S. DRAPER, President Board of Police.

Proclamation to the People of New-York.

New-York, June 16—7 P. M.

As if the usurpers of your municipal rights were not content with act after act of unjustifiable, illegal and tyrannical encroachments, they have this day attempted to take life in an effort to degrade you through my person. But for the efforts of myself and those under my command your streets would have been deluged with blood and your property destroyed.

In this emergency, and at this crisis in the government of the City, I call upon you to remain calm—to observe the laws, to respect persons and property, and to avoid excitement and collision. Rest assured, as Chief Magistrate of New-York, clothed with ample power to preserve the peace, there is nothing to fear. I shall continue at my post, regardless of threats or illegal attempts to deprive me of the means of executing the laws. So far our people have borne with patience and without resistance these repeated insults and injuries. Let us continue in the same spirit, trusting to the courts and that higher authority of the franchise, which enables the American people, sooner or later, to rid themselves of insolent, corrupt or imbecile rulers.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES DEVELIN CONFIRMED AS STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, President Clarot in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following communication was received from his honor the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 16, 1857.
To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I nominate Charles Develin to the office of Street Commissioner, in place of Joseph S. Taylor, deceased. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman Elsey, of the Fifteenth Ward, said, in view of the excitement outside and the importance of the appointment, they should not proceed to consider this matter now. He thought this appointment belonged to the gubernatorial power under the circumstances. He quoted the Revised Statutes as the power of the Governor to fill vacancies in the event of the decease of the incumbents of public offices, and moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation counsel.

Alderman Goulden, of the Seventeenth Ward, said the matter should be acted on then. He did not care for the old statute laws. Put an end to the excitement now. Put a man in there who has got the nerve to exercise the functions of the office and put out all who have no right there. They were not to be coerced on this occasion. "Let us see," said he, "what Democrats will dare to falter now."

Alderman Jackson, of the Twelfth Ward, did not know what the excitement was all about. They were there to do their duty without fear. He thought the Mayor and Aldermen had authority to fill the vacant office.

A motion to lay the previous question on the table was lost; 10 votes in the negative, 4 in the affirmative. The previous question was then put and carried; affirmative votes, 11; negative, 4.

The motion to confirm the nomination of Mr. Develin was carried, Aldermen Barker calling for the Ayes and Noes. 13 votes in the affirmative, and Aldermen Fulmer, Owens, Valentine and Blunt, 4, in the negative.

Alderman Fuller, of the Sixteenth Ward, explained his reasons for voting in the negative. He had nothing against Mr. Develin personally, but he thought it would look like a farce to appoint so large a contractors' organ bureau which had the giving out of such large contracts.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Peter Duffy to the office of Inspector of Vessels.

The reading of the report of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on cleaning the streets was interrupted by a motion to suspend the reading and lay the report on the table. Alderman Benet called for the Ayes and Noes, and the motion was lost. The report was then read through, and the Aldermen concurred in it.

Alderman McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered a resolution confirming a contract for street cleaning, which was carried.

Alderman McKenzie, of the Nineteenth Ward, offered a resolution to appropriate $500 to defray the expense of the funerals of Alexander F. Vache and Joseph S. Taylor. Adopted unanimously.

An invitation was received from the mechanics and working-men at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to be present at the presentation of a service of plate to J. McLeod Murphy, late engineer at the yard.

The Board then adjourned.

THE POLICE IMBROGLIO.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Honorable Judges Hiram Denio, Chief Justice, Alexander S. Johnson, George F. Comstock, Samuel L. Selden, John W. Brown, Alonzo C. Paige, William H. Shankland, and Levi F. Bowen.

Counsel for the Appellants—Charles O'Conor and Judge Emmons.

And for the Respondents—Messrs. Evarts and Cutting.

Albany, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Chadwell and James S. T. Stranahan, Defendants and Respondents.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR THE APPELLANTS AND FOR THE RESPONDENTS—THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The Court of Appeals met this morning in the Senate Chamber, instead of the room in which they usually transact their business, all of the Judges being present with the exception of Judge Brown.

This cause arose on a *quo warranto* issued by the Attorney General of this State, on the relation of the Mayor of the City of New-York, on which an injunction was granted by Judge Roosevelt, on the 25th of last April. To make the cause intelligible, we append a copy of the complaint:

The people of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by Stephen P. Cushing, the Attorney-General of said people, complain of Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Chadwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, defendants in this action, and show that at the time of the passage of a certain pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the Government thereof" on or about the 26th of April, 1857, the office of Police Commissioners, and member of the Board of Police of the City of New-York was, and ever since hath been, and still is, a public civil office in said City, of right belonging and appertaining to the office of Mayor of said City, and at the same time the office of head of the Police Department in the city of Brooklyn was, and ever since has been, and still is a public civil office in said city of Brooklyn; and the said plaintiffs further say that after that time, on the 3d day of April, 1857, at the City and County of New-York, Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Chelwell and James S. T. Stranahan, as a pretended Board of Police, under said pretended act, without any legal warrant, fact or power whatsoever, intruded into and usurped the said several offices of Police Commissioners and heads of the Police Department in the City of New-York, and head of the Police Department in the city of Brooklyn, and also all the power and authority which before the passage of said pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, was conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the said Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayors of the said cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, as the head therein, and which relate to or are in any way connected with the Police government, Police appointments, or Police discipline within either of the said cities, or within the counties of Kings or New-York, and still do so, unlawfully usurp, hold and exercise the said several offices of Police Commissioners and head of Police aforesaid, and all the power and authority aforesaid, in contempt of the people of the State of New-York, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the said State, and to the prejudice of the said people. Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray that the said Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Chelwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, that they and each of them, be ousted from the said office, from all the said power and authority aforesaid, and every part thereof; and that the said relator to be declared entitled to hold, use, exercise, and enjoy all the powers, rights, and privileges of the offices of Police Commissioners and head of the Police Department in the City of New-York, as he of right ought to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same, under the laws of the State of New-York existing and in force at the time first above mentioned; and that the said defendants pay the costs of this action; and that the said plaintiff may have such other, or further, relief, in the premises, as may be granted. S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR APPELLANTS.

By chapter 315 of the laws of 1844, nearly all the offices connected with the police of the City of New-York, created by charter or statute, were abolished, and a new department of police established in their stead. The organization of this Municipal Police was modified in its minor details by subsequent acts. By the latest of these, enacted April 13, 1857, p. 443, the whole body, consisting of a Chief of Police, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Policemen and Doormen (art. 1, § 1), was placed in subordination to the Mayor of New-York as the Head of the Department. (Art. 2, § 1.) The power of appointment and removal as to all officers and members of this department was vested in a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. (Art. 2, § 1.) At all previous times, the police officers in New-York, as in all other parts of the State, were elected by the people of the vicinage, or appointed by some local authority.

Chapter 508 of 1857 is an act clothed with all the requisite forms of legislation, purporting to institute a new state of things. Its main provisions are as follows: A "Metropolitan Police District" was formed, consisting of the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, and to be under the government of a Board of Police, seven in number, consisting of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and five Commissioners to be triennially appointed by the Governor and Senate, (§§ 1, 2.) The powers of appointment and removal were vested in this Board. (§§ 6, 7.) Immediately on taking the oath of office, said Commissioners were to organize as a Board, (§ 8,) and from their first meeting they were invested with all the power and authority theretofore "conferred by law upon the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of said City as Police Commissioners, or upon the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as the heads therein of the Police Departments of those cities," which related to or was in any way connected with the government, appointment, or discipline of the police, &c. (sec. 31.) From and after such first meeting, all powers, &c. inconsistent with those thereby created were to cease, and all laws, &c. inconsistent with that act were repealed. (Secs. 35.)

The powers conferred upon this new civil force were to be raised, as theretofore, by the Supervisors of the respective counties, in proportions dependent upon the relative number of officers and men employed in the respective counties; that subject also being regulated by the Common Councils or Boards of Supervisors. (Sec. 36, 6.) This police fund, however, was not to be directly disbursed by local officers, but was to be paid into the State Treasury, and thence drawn out again to the payment of salaries, &c., by the (Metropolitan) Board of Police. (Sec. 37.)

A complaint against the defendants, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was filed by the Attorney-General, setting forth the facts hereinafter mentioned. The defendants answered, substantially admitting the facts. The plaintiffs demurred. And judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants at Special Term.

On appeal to a General Term sitting in the first District, the judgment was affirmed.

The defendants having been appointed, commissioned and sworn into office in due form as Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, in conformity with the act of 1857, the said Board of Police organized as a Board of Police under said act, on the 23d day of April, 1857. They, thereupon, assumed the official government of the Police force in the City of New-York, and the offices and duties theretofore held and exercised by the Mayor as head of the Police, and the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as Police Commissioners, and continued to hold, exercise and perform these offices and duties until the commencement of the action.

The case presents only a single question, *i. e.*, whether the Metropolitan Police Act of 1857 is constitutional.

STATEMENT OF FACTS BY THE RESPONDENTS.

The relator, Wood, is Mayor of the City of New-York. By the tenth section of the Charter of 1849, (Laws of 1849, Ch. 197,) an executive department known as the "Police Department," is provided as a part of the City Government, and the Mayor is made the head. By an act reorganizing the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, its administration is placed under a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. (Laws of 1853, ch. 328). On the relation of Wood, claiming that the office of Police Commissioner and member of the Board of Police Commissioners is a "public civil office," and the office of head of the Police Department "is a public civil office," or "the franchise and appertaining to the office of Mayor," this action is brought against the defendants as having usurped into, and usurped the said offices, praying that they may show by what warrant they claim said offices, and that they may be ousted therefrom, and the relator be declared entitled thereto.

The defendants by their answer set up their appointment and induction into the office of "Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," as created by the "Act to constitute a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 26, 1857, (Laws, 1857, ch. 508,) and deny the intrusion and usurpation complained of.

At the time of the passage of the act creation of the present Constitution, the Police Establishment of the City of New-York existed and was administered under "An Act for the establishment and regulation of the Police of the City of New-York," passed May 7, 1844, as amended by an Act May 13, 1846, (Laws, 1844, ch. 315; Laws, 1846, ch. 302.)

Previous to those legislative establishments of an organized system of Police for the City, the Police powers and duties were distributed through various classes of officers, of most uncertain functions, and with no fixed subordination, created from time to time by special enactments of the Legislature, or under the general powers of the City Charters. The act of 1844 was the fundamental and originating source of the Police system of the City.

The act of 1857 first introduces the office, till then unknown in name or function, of "Police Commissioners," and "Board of Commissioners," and transfers the whole power of appointment and removal of Police officers from the charter functionaries of Mayor and Aldermen to this statutory Board. The acts of 1844 and 1846 were substantially (if not entirely) repealed by the act of 1857.

By the act in question, the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond are constituted for the purposes of the act, the "Police District," to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York."

Five Commissioners, deriving their appointment from the Governors, (by and with the consent of the Senate,) and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, ex-officio, form the Board or Power for the execution of the act.

The power and duty of the Board extend to the maintenance and exercise of authority in all matters of police administration throughout the district. (Sec. 5.) Their Police force "is to do duty in any part of the district, "without regard to residence or county lines." (Sec. 6.)

The members of this Police force "possess, in every part of the State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except the service of civil process; and any warrant for arrest or arrest, issued by any magistrate of the State of New-York, may be executed in any part of the State," by any member of this Police force. (Sec. 8.)

All the Powers conferred by law on the Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, on the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and on the Aldermen of Brooklyn, are to cease upon the organization of this Board, and thereafter to be vested in such Board. (Sec. 31.)

The title and authority of the defendants, under the terms of the act of April 15, 1857, to exercise the functions complained of as usurpation of office, are unquestioned; and if that act be valid, it furnishes sufficient warrant for their exercise of those functions.

The plaintiffs have demurred to the defendants' answer, on the ground that the act set up is unconstitutional.

After one or two trifling motions had been disposed of,

Mr. O'Conor rose and said: May it please the Court—In the case of the People of the State of New-York, against Simeon Draper, James Bowen and others, which I believe is No. 448 upon the calendar, notice has been given on the part of the people of a motion to be made this morning to advance that cause to the earliest opportunity consistent with the opinions and views of the Court.

The Chief Justice—Has it not a preference from its character?

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir; it is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* presented by the Attorney-General in the name of the people.

The Chief Justice—It has a preference by statute, I believe.

Mr. O'Conor—I believe so. But of course your honors have control over the business of the Court. The counsel are here upon the other side, and I will, with the permission of the Court, move it when the motions are through. I would also inquire of the Court in reference to the time to be allowed in the hearing of the cause, and also as to the number of counsel to be heard.

Mr. Cutting—We desire to know whether the Court think this case should be argued by one or two counsel upon either side. This is a matter for the Court to determine. We want nothing more than the instructions of the Court about it. It is a matter that we will leave entirely to it.

The Chief Justice—Do you desire that two counsel may be heard on both sides?

Mr. Cutting—I have no very great desire about it.

Mr. O'Conor—My associate, Judge Edwards, and myself, are disposed to be heard, I believe. It will therefore not be disagreeable to us, if it be agreeable to the Court, that two counsel be heard on both sides.

Mr. Cutting—We are indifferent upon that subject, if your Honor please, at least as far as I am personally concerned. I am quite disposed to leave it to be argued by one on each side, or two on each side, just as the Court may see fit.

The Court—We will hear two counsel, in consideration of the importance of the case, and limit them to two hours each.

Mr. Cutting—Not to exceed four hours on each side?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I presume that counsel may divide their time between themselves, as they may deem expedient.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Cutting suggested that the Court should proceed with motions, and allow the argument in this cause to stand over until to-morrow morning, (the 16th instant,) to which the Bench assented, and it was adjourned accordingly.

Judge Birdsye, of the Kings County Supreme Court, rendered a decision Monday in the case of Richard S. Roberts against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, in which he denies the application for a modification of the injunction prohibiting the expenditure of the $10,000 appropriated to contest the validity of certain laws passed by the last Legislature respecting the City of New-York.

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S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the [illegible] improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
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Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America, is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate and healthful. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

New and Popular Idea.—R. T. Wilde, late of Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, has opened an immense millinery warehouse and manufactory, with a stock equal in extent to that of half a dozen ordinary houses, at No. 251 Broadway, thus affording a field for choice in elegant millinery never before presented in that central avenue of business and fashion. By uniting cheapness with high fashion, he has won "golden opinions" from every class of purchasers.

If the reader wants to be preserved from headache and the scorching rays of the sun, and by an article at once as becoming as useful, let him hie as once to Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and invest in one of his Summer style of Hats, light, airy, graceful and gentlemanly. It is unsurpassed for beauty and comfort. His stock of Summer Hats of every kind and quality is most extensive, and his prices are greatly reduced.

Holloway's Pills.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, Where are they not? The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma, and general debility, and wherever these exist, the pills have proved infallible.

The Disturbances in the Park.—This disturbance created a great sensation yesterday. Barnum's Museum had its balconies crowded with people to look at it. They had been admiring the grand saloon of the Picturesque, just opened there. Most beautiful thing in the world.

A Fact.—Artists may ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are best adapted, by consulting a competent phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, and advice given daily by Mr. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

For Any Disease of Impure Blood—Take J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar Pills. They are composed of Stafford Olive Tar, combined with Sarsaparilla. Are supposed to the taste; do not sicken nor nause, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 pennons; 3 packages $2 50, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

For Any Disease of the Chest or Lungs apply an Oiled Silk Chest Protector which has been medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. They are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

For Neuralgia or for Tic Douloureux, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

For Any Rheumatic Trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

To Cure Disease of the Throat—Apply an Oiled Silk Throat Plaster, which has been medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

J. R. Stafford's Blood-Purifying Powders and Olive Tar Ointment—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 16.

$6.00 Virginia 6s	92	376	Erie Railroad	c	23½
2,000 do	92½	100	do	b10	23½
2,000 Missouri State 6s	89½	200	do	b7	23½
20,000 do	89	300	do	c	23½
20,000 do	b10 89¾	300	do	b60	23½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	94	350	do	c	23½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '76	93½	100	do	b10	23½
2,500 do	93½	200	do	s60	23
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84½	300	do	s30	22½
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. b.	96	150	do	c	23½
1,000 L. S. & M. S. Rs.	97	300	do	b60	23½
500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	97¼	500	do	s30	23½
25,500 do	97	50	do	b10	23½
1,000 Ga. & C. 2d M. Bs.	76¾	60	Har. R. R. Pref.		33
5,000 do	76¾	200	Reading R. R.	c	73½
8,000 L. S. & W. 2d M. Bs	90	100	do	s3	73½
16 Am. Ex. R. Scrip	110	50	do	b30	73½
12 Bank of N. Am.	109	300	do	s30	73½
5 Metropolitan Bank	114	250	do	c	73
50 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	117	100	do	s5	74½
50 Penn. Coal Co.	93	200	do	b10	74
100 Pac. M. Steam Co.	79	1000	do	c	74½
100 Brunt. C. Land Co.	4	350	do	b60	73½
15 Ohio L. & Trust Co.	100¾	300	do	s6	74½
15 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	120	50	Mil. & Miss. R.		80½
200 Cum. Coal Co.	13½	100	do		81
100 do	13½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s	71½
275 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	93½	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	s	71½
100 do	93¼	50	do	b10	71½
150 do	93¾	50	do	s30	71½
250 do	s10 93¾	50	do	b10	71½
100 do	s60 93	50	do	b10	71½
50 do	s10 93¼	100	do	b30	71½
100 do	b30 93¾	100	do	b30	71½
200 do	s30 93¾	100	do	s60	71½
50 do	b5 93½	50	do	s60	69½
100 do	93½	100	do	s60	69½
150 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	43¾	100	do	s60	69½
30 Clev. Col. Cin. & I. R.	108	100	do	s60	69½
150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	93½	50	do	b30	69½
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	69	100	do	s60